PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,173.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

LIBRARY OF THE

NESTLES MILK

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2 P.M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
10th Aug.	ORIENTAL	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
17th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
24th "	PENINSULAR	5294	HIMALAYA	6893
31st "	* CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	EGYPT	7912	....	....
21st "	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
28th "	MARMORA	10509	....	....
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
12th "	ARABIA	7903	....	....
19th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6522
26th "	PERSIA	7951	....	....
2nd Nov†	MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
9th "	OCEANA	6610	....	....
16th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd "	EGYPT	7912	....	....

† Passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar by this Steamer change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."
* Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 26th JULY, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug 1907
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	5th Sept "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. "
OCEANIEN	4,143	Maguen	31st "
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,143	Maguen	16th Aug. 1907.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	13th Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	11th Oct. "

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
SILESIA	5159	G. Bergnglian	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4596	G. Raicich	1st Oct.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foretti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4232	M. Dabcevich	16th "
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th "

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* CHINA	5995	A. de Petris	25th Dec.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by Nort German Lloyd's and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5895	P. Craglietto	25th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Sassoon House, 69, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,200	Thur. 8th Aug.	8 a. m. (direct)
LINGA	2,171	Frid. 9th Aug.	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 12th Aug., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th Aug., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,950 tons, on or about 17th Aug.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, sailing on or about 18th Aug. calling at Lamu, Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
6th August, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,
BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE.

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	G. Tanca	15th Aug. 1907.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	D. Costa	15th Sept. "
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	E. Cucchi	15th Oct. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 195
Return tickets available two years	" 825	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 765; 2nd Class Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	6,000	F. Dini	17th Aug. 1907.
LEVANZO	5,000	C. Gravone	17th Sept. "
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Oct. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.
No. 59, HORNBY ROAD.

APRIL 23RD, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool	550	900	473	720	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†1050	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi	40	..	40	...	40	—

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM KARACHI.

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	Sutton Hall	..	July 28	Aug 7	Aug 19	..
	Trafford Hall	...	Aug 6	Aug 18	Sept 2	...
	C. of Manchester	...	Aug 20	Aug 31	Sept 14	..
	Newly Hall	..	Sept 7	Sept 17	Sept 28	...

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY,

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
	Stanley Hall	...	Aug 20	Sept 12	..	...
	City of Lucknow	...	Sept 11	Sept 31	...	..

For Passage and further Particular apply to—
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay.

POONA SEASON.

THIS is to Notify that the "Bombay Gazette" may be obtained from

SHEIKH ABDULLA MAHOMED,
Newspaper Agent,
MAIN STREET, POONA.
Annual Subscription Rs. 30, inclusive of Delivery Charges.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ANDERSON'S WHISKY.

Red Star, Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
Three Stars, Rs. 3 per bottle.

SAMPLE NIPS ON APPLICATION.

SOLE IMPORTERS,
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL **RS. 50,00,000.**

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E. (*Chairman*).
The Hon. Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
MIRZA MAHOMED SHIRAZEE, Esq.
GOVERDHANDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Esq.
H. SULLEMAN ABDOOL WAHED, Esq.
RUSTOM K. R. CAMA, Esq.
LAKHAMSEE NAPPO, Esq.
TYEBBHAI M. MAHOMEDALLY MASKATIWALLA, Esq.
MAHOMED HAJIBHOY LALJI, Esq.
BYRAMJEE R. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY, Esq.,
RAHIM JOOSAB, Esq., (*Ex-Officio*).

BANKERS:
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.,
& INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
7, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Fire Insurance of all kinds undertaken in Bombay, as well as in the Mofussil at RATES LOWER than those of any other Company.

All Funds of the Company are invested in Government Securities only.

Property-holders are requested to make inquiries at this Company's Office before insuring their property.

For further particulars apply to the SECRETARIES

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

A POLICY THAT SPEAKS.

BEFORE proposing for LIFE INSURANCE, the Public are invited to have a peep into a Policy of the MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, wherein the cash surrender values, paid up values, etc., along with other conditions of the Policy are distinctly laid down for different systems and different ages.

For full particulars apply to—

JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Resident Agents,
MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
7, Green Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

N.B.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS, and able CANVASSERS REQUIRED for Bombay, Bombay Presidency, and Central Provinces, on good remuneration.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 15.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL fully paid up... £6,000,000-0-0
SURPLUS .... £ 777,200-0-0
RESERVE FUND .... £ 796,815-0-0

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

P. MEIDINGER,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100.00.000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers*
C. S. ADDIS, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

POONA RACES.

NO APOLOGY FOR PRICE CUTTING

AS OUR PRICE IS CALCULATED AT THE SAME RATE USUALLY ADOPTED BY THE TRADE ALL OVER THE WORLD, WE CAN NOW OFFER YOU A

GENUINE BRITISH MADE PRISM BINOCULAR,

FOR

Rs. 72! Rs. 72!! Rs. 72!!!

AND A GOOD GLASS TOO !!!!
GIVE IT A TRIAL.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 2-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness, Re. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST, 1907.

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOAT AND DAK COMPANIES
PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST
A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS ON THE INDIAN LINES
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkin Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Jurseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE:—Guneshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Samsett Street, Bombay.
Do —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

TWENTIETH CENTURY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, BEDFORD, ENGLAND (One hour's journey from London). This establishment combines educational advantages of a high order, with unusual care to secure a thorough home, good cuisine, and social advantages for the pupils. Parents and guardians invited to inspect at any time. Terms, £120 per annum, with very few extras. Principal, Mrs. WELTON (Corresponding Professor of the London Academy of Music), wife of THOMAS ABERCROMBIE WELTON, of London. Prospectus on application.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—[illegible], No. 6

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE.

FURTHER REDUCTION.

	Rs.	a.
10 doz. Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats ....each Re. 1 to	5	0
20 doz. Ladies' Motor Cap........each	0	12
15 doz. Ladies' Sola Hats ....each Re. 1 to	2	0
40 doz. Ladies' Leather Belts...each Ans. 10 to	1	2
100 doz. Ladies' Cotton and Woolen Vests each Ans. 3 to	1	0
10 doz. Ladies' Lace Collars ...each Ans. 10 to	2	0
50 doz. Ladies' Umbrellas ......each Re. 1-6 to	3	0
20 doz. Ladies' Silk Mittins ....per pair	0	14
5000 doz. yds. Cotton Fancy and Torchen Lace ....per doz. yds. Ans. 8 to	3	0
500 doz. Gents' Silk Ties ....each Ans. 2 to	0	6
50 doz. French Braces ....each	0	8
30 doz. Khaki Pigstickers...each Rs. 1-12... to	2	12
20 doz. Botos ....each Re. 1 to	1	12
150 doz. Evening Caps ....each Ans. 6 to	0	8
300 doz. Cotton and Woolen Socks......per pair Ans. 4 to	0	12
400 doz. Cotton and Woolen Stockings...per doz. Rs. 4 to	15	0
34 doz. Best Cawnpore Twill Shirts ...per doz. Rs. 9 to	15	0

THE PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,
SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 170,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Ag. Manager*

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 11,050,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tieling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World

K. KODAMA,
Manager
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:
SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Hoorjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq. (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

GEO. HOGG,
Acting Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manila.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Phillippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
Agent.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3032
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Upcountry Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold up to Rs. 1,500, Value Rs. 17; over Rs. 1,500 Value 5 per cent. Examination and Certificate, Rs. 15. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 10.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed

Correspondence invited.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL
For Ladies
PILLS
A Female Remedy for all Irregularities.
[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & Co. LD.
BOOKSELLERS &c. BOMBAY.

PLEASE ADDRESS

Box No. 190, G. P. O., Bombay.

MR. MURRAY'S NEW BOOKS.

Life and Adventures of Captain Cook, R. N. The Great Circumnavigator of the World. By Arthur Kitson. With Maps and Illustrations. Rs. 13-2.

The Rambles of an Australian Naturalist. By Paul Fountain, Author of "The Eleven Eaglets of the West," &c. From the Notes and Journals of Thomas Ward. Rs. 9-3.

My Life as an Indian. By J. W. Schultz. With Illustrations. Rs. 5-4.

INDIAN TEXTS SERIES—I.

Edited under the supervision of Royal Asiatic Society.

Storia Do Mogor; or Mogul India (1653-1708). By Nicolao Manucci, Venetian. Translated, with Notes and Introductions, by William Irvine, late of the Bengal Civil Service; Member of Council, Royal Asiatic Society. With 61 Illustrations and a Map. Medium 8vo, 4 Vols. Rs. 10-8 each. Volumes I and 2. Now ready.

Small Holdings. Their Origin, Possibilities, and Prospects. By L. Jebb. With Illustrations. Rs. 9-3.

The Licensed Trade. An Independent Survey. By Edwin A. Pratt, Author of "Licensing and Temperance in Sweden, Norway and Denmark," "British Canals," &c. Rs. 4-6.

CHEAP EDITION.

George Canning and His Times. A Political Study. By J. A. R. Marriott. With Portrait. Rs. 2-3.

Before Port Arthur in a Destroyer. The personal Diary of a Japanese Naval Officer. Translated from the Spanish Edition by Captain R. Grant, D.S.O., Rifle Brigade. With Maps and Illustrations. Rs. 3-1.

A CHEAP EDITION.

Europe and the Turks. The Cause and Cure of the Trouble in the Balkan Peninsula. By Noel Buxton, sometime M. P. Rs. 2-3.

SECOND VOLUME OF
MR. FLETCHER'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

An Introductory History of England from the Beginning of the Reign of Henry VII. to the Restoration, 1660. By C. R. L. Fletcher, Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford. With Maps. Rs. 3-12.
Vol. I.—From the Earliest Times to the Middle Ages.

With Maps. Cheaper Edition. Rs. 3-12. Already published.

POPULAR EDITIONS OF
MR. MURRAY'S STANDARD WORKS.
Rs. 2-3 each vol.

Field Paths and Green Lanes of Surrey and Sussex. By Louis J. Jennings. With Illustrations.

Round the Horn Before the Mast. By A. Basil Lubbock. With Illustrations.

THACKER & Co., Ltd., BOMBAY,
AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
MR. MURRAY.

JUST PUBLISHED.

New Catalogue of Engravings, Autotypes, Coloured Prints, Pictures, Frame Mouldings, etc. Illustrated.

A copy will be sent post free on application.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BAI MAMU alias MONGIVAHU, widow of THAKAR KERSONDAS JERAM NARANJI, late of Bombay, Halai Bhatia Hindu inhabitant, deceased

1. SHA HARILAL VIZBHOOKHANDAS of Bombay, Bania Hindu inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi Road 2. THAKAR HARIDAS LAKHMIDAS and 3. THAKAR KESHAVJI HIRJI, both of Bombay Bhatia Hindu inhabitants, residing at Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi Road, respectively the surviving trustees named in the said will and executors according to the tenor thereof .... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Louis P. RUSSELL, Esquire, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Second day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Seven and in the Seventh year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court, at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI.
The 3rd day of August, 1907.

MESSRS. JEHANGIR GULABHAI & BILIMORIA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS,

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.
Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS.
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NEW PREMISES
OF
CONNOR, GERRARD & CO.,
1-8 Medows Street, Bombay.

FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS & DECORATORS.

FURNITURE FOR
Drawing, Dining and Billiard Rooms, Bedrooms, Libraries, &c.
Best Quality, Style and Finish.
REASONABLE PRICES.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
ESTIMATES FREE.
Apply for Designs.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

S. S. "TRAFFORD HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be Surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to Survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's Option, at their Risk and Expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to Survey Damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay.
BOMBAY, 6TH AUGUST, 1907.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 52 of 1896.

BAI LAXMIBAI, widow and another......Plaintiffs.

vs.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER and others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Orders of this Hon'ble Court, dated the 17th day of August, 1906, and the 8th day of March, 1907, respectively, the following immovable properties will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Assistant Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office, in the Court House, in one lot, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of September, 1907, at four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

The right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and Defendants in the following properties:—

FIRSTLY,—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground admeasuring 280 Square Yards or thereabouts, together with all the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house called Dharamshala, erected and standing thereon in its present condition situate, lying and being at Walkeshwer in the Sub-district of Mandvi, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by the Temple of Raghoba Jivanjee, on the South by the property of Kandas Mancharam, on the East by the Tank called a Gunga at Walkeshwer, and on the West by the Backbay foreshore.

SECONDLY,—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, hereditaments and premises situate, lying and being at Walkeshwer, in the Sub-district of Mandvi, containing by admeasurement forty-four Square Yards, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the North by a piece of vacant ground, on the South by the property of Kandas Mancharam, on the East by the aforesaid Tank, and on the West by the Walkeshwer passage.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Assistant Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. TYABJI, DAYABHAI & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed, at No. 15, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 18th day of July, 1907.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 412 of 1902.

HAJI ABDUL RAHIM HAJI HAMED, of Bombay, Cutchee Memon Inhabitant, residing at Kambekar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay..................Plaintiff.

vs.

(1.) MOOSA HAJI JOONAS NOORANI, (2) KHATABAI, widow of HAJI ISMAIL HAJI HABIB, (3) HAWABAI, daughter of HAJI JOONAS HAJI AHMED NOORANI, all of Bombay, Cutchee Memon Inhabitants, residing at Kambekar Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, the Executor and Executrixes respectively of FATMABAI, widow of HAJI ADAM HAJI ISMAIL, late of Bombay, Cutchee Memon Inhabitant, deceased, and (4) The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE GENERAL of Bombay and (5) the said MOOSA HAJI JOONAS NOORANI and (6) HAJI ISMAIL SIDICK, also of Bombay, Cutchee Memon, residing at Memonwada, outside the Fort...........Defendants.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a warrant of sale of immovable property, dated the 18th day of July, 1907, the Sheriff has been directed TO SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the instance of the plaintiff abovenamed, all the right, title and interest of the defendants, Moosa Haji Joonas Noorani and Haji Ismail Sidick, in the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon Assessed under B Ward No. 4794, Street Nos. 126-128, situate, lying and being on the Elphinstone Estate (Bombay Port Trust), on the Western side of the Argyle Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bounded on or towards the East by the said Argyle Road, on or towards the West by a gully, on or towards the North by the property of Gangabai, widow of the late Gopalji Meghji, and on or towards the South by the property of the late Dayabhai Cullianji and which said land and premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Haji Salley Mahomed Haji Tar Mahomed. The said land is not Registered in the Collector's Office.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should, on or before the 5th day of September, 1907, lodge in my Office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims or charges.—Dated this 3rd day of August, 1907.

K. F. MODY,
Assistant Commissioner.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT PORTUGUESE INDIA AT NEW-GOA.

UNDER superior orders and in accordance with the Regulations for the undertaking of Public Works in force, it is hereby made known that at the Public Works Office, on the 9th September next, at noon, the public offer will take place for the construction of a WATER RESERVOIR AT CHIMBEL being part of the plan for the supply of Water to the Town of Pangim.

The plan, conditions of the undertaking and other particulars may be examined in this Office, every day except on Holidays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., and in Bombay at the Portuguese Consulate VILLAR-VILLE, Apollo Bunder, from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S. T.)

The temporary deposit required to make the offer is Rs. 422.

New-Goa, 29th July, 1907.

Consulate General for Portugal at Bombay, 3rd August 1907.

(Seal.)

VISCOUNT DE WREN,
The Consul General.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

COMBRIDGE'S
STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

Arms, Crest, Monogram, or Address Dies
ENGRAVED IN BEST STYLE.

		Rs.	a.
Crest Sunk in Steel...	from	6	0
Crest and Motto	„	8	0
Crest and Monogram	„	10	0
Monograms only	„	5	0
Address, one line, any style	„	3	8
Address, two lines, any style	„	5	0

Sketches are only charged when a Die is not ordered. Best workmanship guaranteed.

Relief Stamping and Embossing.

Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0	4
Note Paper or Envelopes, any one colour, per 100 impressions	0	8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver or Bronze, per 100 impressions	2	0

Visiting Cards, Plates and Printing.

100 Gentlemen's Cards, printed and plate engraved, one line	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, printed and plate engraved, one line	4	0

Other lines, such as Address, Club, or Regiment, charged Re. 1-0 per line Extra. These rates are for thick or thin Cards.

Visiting Cards printed from Plates already engraved.

Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 cards...	1	8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 cards	2	0

Note Paper Stamped in Gold or Bronzes
and Illuminated in proper Colours.

High Class Printing.
Every description of Letterpress Printing undertaken and executed in best style at moderate prices.
Estimates and information on application.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
STATIONERS, etc.,
BOMBAY.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL,
POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST.
Most Central Position.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings Hornby Road, Bombay

Please Read This.

UPWARDS OF
100,000 Cases.
Have already proved that the Great Indian Remedy
FOR ALL
Bilious Complaints, Indian Fevers, Indigestion, Spleen Ague, Jaundice, Piles, Costiveness, General Weakness, and every disorder depending on either Functional derangement of
THE LIVER,
OR
Obstruction of the Hepatic or Biliary Ducts
IS
Dr E J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.
IN BOTTLES Rs. 1-8, 2-8 AND 4.

From Mr. W.—Dear Sirs,—"I suffered from Liver complaint in its most aggravated form; pain in the side, shoulder-blade and stomach; vomiting after every meal, excessive acidity in the stomach, constipated bowels and extreme debility FOR TEN YEARS. I tried all the known remedies without success and had given up hope, when as a last resource I tried your Essence of Chiretta. I have taken it for some time and am now nearly quite well. Pain in the side nearly gone, in the shoulder-blade entirely so. No vomiting, little or no acidity in the stomach, bowels relaxed, no debility, being now a stronger and better man than I have been for years."

H. JAMES RAINEY, Esq., of KOOLNAH, JESSORE, writes:—"Having derived a deal of benefit from the use of your "Essence of Chiretta" (combined with VERY SMALL doses of Quinine), both as prophylactic and anti-periodic for intermittent fevers of a malarious type, which would not yield to the usual remedies employed, and which disease is very prevalent in the Districts of Lower Bengal, in particular those parts bordering on the Soonderban. I think it incumbent on me to acquaint you thereof *pro bono publico*.

You are welcome to give this letter all the publicity you may deem necessary in order that this excellent remedy of yours may become generally known."

From J. A. F. MOOLTAN.—"Your Chiretta has already done me a WORLD amount of good. I had an enlargement of the spleen and fever for 9 months which reduced me to a mere skeleton. The fever I got rid of with your Anti-periodic Pills in 3 days; and the spleen I let be—thinking it could do me no harm. In this I was greatly mistaken, my complexion became as yellow as gold. Seeing your Chiretta I determined to use some of it, and see what good it did me. I have used it for about a week and already the color is coming to my cheek and the TAN (through continued fever) has left my face. For the climate of India, there is no medicine so good, for a Tonic, &c., as your Essence of Chiretta. This is only an addition to the testimonials valuable you have so well [illegible] through the Chiretta."

PREPARED ONLY IN OUR LABORATORY.
E. J. LAZARUS & CO.,
MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world

FOR SPECTACLES—Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR, pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser & Co., Fort.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

CYCLISTS:—If you want complete satisfaction use the PALMER TYRE. The most durable Tyre on the Market. Agents:—WELLINGTON CYCLE Co., Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—English Rubber-tyred "C." Spring PHAETON, by "Grosvenor" First rate condition. Apply ANDERSON and Company's Livery Stables, Byculla.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double-seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay, Fort.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER-OF-ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 6 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 4, Ch. G. St., Fort, Bombay. Established 1872

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special time and rare tables of all the Indian Railways. Abstract of Rules and Regulations. Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information. Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight annas Annual Subscription Rs 5 including Postage.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

"LU—LU" EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids. Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

LOANS.—Every kind of LOAN BUSINESS negotiated expeditiously and confidentially on favourable terms. Enquiries invited. Apply ANAND AND CO., Church Gate Buildings, Bombay.

LAWN MOWERS.—Patent Excelsior Imperial pattern, from 8 to 20 inches, Garden Tools, Knives and Scissors and all Garden Sundries.—PALEKAR and Co., opposite Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital, Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

NEVER DESPAIR: ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, PLEURISY and PNEUMONIA INSTANTLY relieved and POSITIVELY cured by "KADI." Dr. A. L. PUSHONG writes from Lucknow:—"Kadi is a sovereign remedy for respiratory diseases, Rs. 1-8.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Medows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 8038 Advt. Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON, replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription, yearly Rs. 12, Half-yearly Rs. 7 and Quarterly, Rs. 4 post Rs. 15-12; Rs. 8 and Rs. 5 respectively. English Subscription £1-1-0 per year Post Free.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings, Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence. Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12 Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms. Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager. The "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office

TRANSLATED FRENCH NOVELS (some illustrated): Catalogue free on receipt of 2½d. letter postage.—A DE SAILLE, 20 Rue de la Michodiere, Paris.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE—Is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. "The cheapest, best, and most convenient."—Vide Press Notices. Price:—Rs. 3

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

WANTED.—Expert, experienced FITTERS, for Motors. Apply with certificates to HORMASJI SORABJI and Sons, Queen's Road, Bombay.

WANTED.—A MECHANIC SHOP FOREMAN, for the Century Mills. Salary Rs. 150 per month. Applicant must have had previous experience as Foreman in Railway Shops or Engineering Works. Apply by letter only with copies of testimonials and state age. Box No. 1043, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—ONE CARDER SPINNER and MANAGER and one first class ENGINEER, for upcountry Mills. See Mr. Jayanarain Hindoomal, Dani Munim Raja Bahadur Shivlal Motilal.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

---

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the corner of Church Gate Street, Fort, opposite Floral Fountain, the following fancy goods suitable for presents, consisting of flower vases crystal glassware, time-pieces, porcelain ornaments, mirror brackets, porcelain tea-sets, leather hand-bags, window transparencies, lady's fans plush, lady's companions, plated-ware, baba rocking chairs, English made parrot cages scent bottles, dish-covers, English cash boxes walking sticks, rubber-tyred mail cart, chessmen silver mounted fish knife and fork, work baskets, despatch and deed-boxes, scent sprayers, electric call-bell, etc.

The above is on view.

Auction Sale of Valuable Landed Property at Kumbharwada Street, near Golpitha, Khetwady.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 5 p. m. (S. T.), by order and under instructions of the mortgagees, Ookerda Versee and Malsee Versee, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of one Ramji alias Poojiaji Mahadji Patel Karad in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 3rd day of November 1905, the following landed property on the premises:—

All the piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Kumbharwada Street, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 136 6-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1931, New No. 3033, Old Survey No. 334 and New Survey No. 5003 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 7653, and Street Nos. 114-116 and bounded on the east by the said Kumbharwada Street, on the west by the sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Harakhbai, widow of Sakharam Bhaijee, and on the south by the property of Rambai and Gangabai,

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Muncherskaw R. Vakil, attorney for the mortgagees, at his office at No. 4 Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On Thursday the 15th Inst, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs Crawford and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Mitha Lodge, Middle Colaba, next to the Sassoon Docks the valuable and most substantial teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room, and bedroom furniture of the latest design consisting of set of dining table and chairs, mirrored sideboard and dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, marble top centre tables and teapoys, set of drawing-room sofas and chairs, lined plush, elegant cabinets and chiffoniers, corner cabinets, iron brass and beasteads, single and double mirror-door almiras, clothes and gown presser, chest of drawers marble topped dressing and wash-hand tables rich table ornaments, pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's Lamps, carpets, rich glassware and crockery ware, best platedware, &c., the property of W R Stevenson, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

Under the instructions from the Administrator General Messrs Crawford and Co. will sell by public Auction, on MONDAY the 19th inst, at 3 p.m. at their rooms the effects of the late Mr. L. W. G. Rivet-Carnac consisting of 10 round iron tanks, each 4 by 4ft, three bullock carts and one bullock.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at Naigaum Cross Road, Parel, about 7 minutes' walk from the Dadar Railway Station.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Bombay, as the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Dominic F. Pereira Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY the 5th September, 1907, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the following two-storied landed property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari ground with the dwelling house thereon situate at Naigaum in the island of Bombay in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Ward, No. 838 and Street, No. 198 and containing by admeasurement 165 square yards or thereabouts and is bounded on the East by the house of Mary Manuel Douming Barel, on the West by the house of A. P. Bras, on the North by the Naigaum Cross Road and on the South by the vacant land of Manick Bin Tookur.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of a landed property at D'Monte Street Bazar Road, Bandora.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Bombay, as the Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. Dominic F. Pereira, Messrs. Crawford & Co., will sell by public auction, on Sunday the 8th September, 1907, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) the following landed property on the premises:—

All that piece or parcel of Government gawthan land or ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 150 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at Bandora in the village of Dandcavar, near the Bazar Zilla Thana and Sub-district Salsette and bearing Municipal Assessment 495 and which is bounded on the East by the Public Road, on the North by the Chawl of the late J. M. Pereira and the compound of Samsudin Shekh Mahomed on the West by the house of Joseph Mary and Dionisius Mathra and on the South by the D'Monte Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 7TH AUGUST, 1907.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Landed property at New Foras Road.

Under instruction from Moosha Hajee Joonas Khatabai, widow of Sheth Hajee Esmail Hajee Hubib and Bai Hawabai, the executrix of the last will and testament of Bai Fatmabai, widow of Hajee Allam Hajee Esmail and daughter of Hajee Joonas Hajee Ahmed Noorani, Messrs. Bennett & Co., will, THIS-DAY, WEDNESDAY the 7th instant, at 4-30 p. m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenements or dwelling-houses, shops, chawls and other building standing thereon situate at New Foras Road, Bombay, in the Sub-district of Mandvi fronting towards the east by the said New Foras Road and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the vacant ground belonging to Muncherjee Framjee, on or towards the north by a gully or passage and the property of Pardesi Samadhan Sobha, on or towards the south by the vacant ground belonging to Naron Cooverjee and on the west by the said New Foras Road and containing by admeasurement 1,412 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Old No. 122 and 122A and New Street No. 67 69,71,73,75,77,79, and 81, De Lisle Road, E Ward No. 71, 36 and by the Collector of Bombay, under No. 263, together with a moiety or undivided half part of the gully from the east end to the west and situate in the north-side of the said lands and premises maintained at the joint expenses and used in common by both the owners of the adjoining property.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Dr. N. H. Gista, Dentist, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY the 8th instant, at 2 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at the Esplanade Road, Fort, next to the Currency Office, the whole of the stock-in-trade of a Dentist consisting of Dental instruments, large quantity of tooths, revolving Dental chairs, also office Furniture, such as sofas, chairs, table, etc., etc.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.).

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred palanquin office Shighram, in good order.
1 second-hand glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay Arab, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness.
1 Waler pony-gelding, goes well in harness and saddle; believed sound.

AUCTION SALE OF PAPER, CORKS AND MEDICINES.

On SATURDAY the 10th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and risk of Mahomedally E. Sahiwala.

Ex-S. S. "Chupra."

E.—10/18 = 9 bales paper.
By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.

Ex. S. S. "D. Balduino."

P A H N—58/76 = 19 Bales corks.
By order of the concerned and on account and risk of the concerned.
D B B R—4 cases and 2 casks medicines.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 7TH AUGUST, 1907.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT OF THE TEMPORARY OCCUPATION OF VACANT LANDS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), the right of temporary occcupancy of the following vacant lands.

The vacant land case Nos. 298: 398, Street Nos. 512-516, and 2, 3, 4, Memonwada Road and Tandel Street.

At 4 p. m. (S. T.)

The vacant land, case No. 256, Street No. 364-370, Parel Road.

The vacant land, case No. 241 and 242, Street Nos. 9-21 and 4-5: 33-39 Junction of Baloo Street and Dharamsy Street.

The vacant land, case No. 196, and 197, Street Nos. 79-83: 85-89 Duncan Road.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 7TH AUGUST, 1907.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
31, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th inst, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m., the following:—

By order of Messrs. Jamsetjee, Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Bai Ambabai, widow of Laxmidas Nagardas, the mortgagor, deceased, and his sons Karsondas and Harkisondas:—

5 pairs reconstructed ruby and diamond ear-rings.
1 pair emerald and diamond ear-rings.
1 ruby and diamond eardrop.
1 emerald and diamond ear-ring.
1 pair ruby and diamond ear-rings.
4 pair brilliant eardrops.
1 pair reconstructed ruby brilliant bracelets.
1 pair ruby and brilliant bracelets
4 only brilliant bangles, star pattern.
1 pair ruby pearl and emerald bracelets.
1 pair ruby and opal bracelets.
2 only diamond nose-rings.
2 only pearl nose-rings.
1 set ruby and brilliant buttons.
3 diamond rings.
5 ruby and diamond rose-rings.
1 only "Bhikhwali."
1 packet brilliants, about 13 rati.
1 brilliant eardrop, 2 rati.

On account of the concerned—
200 pearls, about 70 chaus.
16 pearls, about 40 chaus.
4 pearls, about 65 chaus.
2 pearls, about 45 chaus.

On account of the concerned—
1 S. H. gold watch by McCabe.

On account of the concerned—
18 old gold coins consisting of old Portugal coin, 1731; 2 Queen's Jubilee five guineas; 2 Queen's do. two Guineas; George the 2nd two guinea piece 1729.
1 English East India Co's. "William IV." mohur.
1 Akbar's gold mohur, etc.
1 S H Benson's gold repeater watch.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lots to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared away next day after sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BOMBAY, 7TH AUGUST, 1907.

WORTH A TRIAL.

THE SIMPLEX in theory and practice, complete course of SHORTHAND, with free INSTRUCTIONS throughout, Rs. 5-4. Prefection guaranteed.

T. S. W. The Simplex is certainly simple—may take the place of Pitman in India.

"THE EMPORIUM," a complete work of Reference and Study, embracing all the subjects of the FULL COURSE OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING, in two volumes, 1,300 pages Each, Rs. 8-8-0. Complete set, Rs. 15-8-0 only.

A guarantee furnished to refund the amount, if not satisfied. Write sharp to THE PRINCIPAL, "THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," BARODA.

THE ORPHEUS MUSICAL STORES.

MUSIC & MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
MILITARY BRASS BAND INSTRUMENTS
BANJOS, GUITARS, Flatbacked,
Guitar Shaped and Harp MANDOLINES,
VIOLINS, CELLOS, DOUBLE BASSES, etc.,
FITTINGS for all instruments.
STRINGS The BEST, FRESHEST and SWEET TONED—Stocked.
TAMBOURINES, MOUTH ORGANS WHISTLES BONES, ETC. ETC.,

F. CABRAL & SON,
KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED
MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.

THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS

Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Apply early to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
Victoria Terminus and Messrs. DENISON & Co.
Hummum Street, Fort.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand: if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand: if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line: Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line: Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

WANTED CHAUFFEUR.

AN experienced NATIVE DRIVER MECHANIC REQUIRED for the Hathwa Raj Apply stating salary required to—

MANAGER,
Hathwa Raj, Hathwa, P. O. (Sarem),
B. & N.-W. Railway.

VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS TO LET at Clerk Road for 999 years. For particulars apply to—

RAGHUNATH MUKUND & Co.,
Architects, Engineers and Surveyors.
91 MEADOW STREET.

FOR SALE.

TWO CUSTOMS STEAM LAUNCHES "KATE" and "FLORENCE" each 40'-6" by 9'-0", Horse Power 7 and Speed about 5 Knots as they now lie at Town Bunder. Also a spare Engine. Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained on application at the Office of the Undersigned.

A. E BOYD,
Assistant Collector,
In charge Preventive Service.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE,
PREVENTIVE SERVICE OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

1. H. J. WESTS' Patent Ether Process Ice Factory; Capacity ten tons per day; mould system complete with Boilers, Engine, Pumps, &c.; in good working order.
2. One Rushworth Bro.'s patent Stone Cutting Machine with Engine, Boiler, &c., in good working order.
3. One Pulsometer with 4" suction and delivery

For further particulars, apply to—

JAMES MACKINTOSH & Co.,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay.

FOR
PAULINS
GROUND SHEETS
and every description of
WATERPROOF CANVAS.
Apply to
W. CROWDER & Co., LD.,
37, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

A. FREDOON & Co., Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, beg to anounce to their numerous customers that they have opened a branch,

LADIES' DRESSMAKING AND TAILORING

Department, in a shop next door.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
(ESTABLISHED 1886)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly—

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages, (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

CHARGES: Moderate. TERMS on Application.

Save time, trouble, money, and temper, by sending all your orders and commissions to S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.

OFFICES:
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY (over Crawford & Co.)

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS
OF
MANGANESE, GOLD AND SILVER Ores &c., &c.
Undertaken by Pro. GAJJAR'S T. C. LABORATORY,
GIRGAUM BOMBAY
Rates for &c. Address the SUPERINTENDENT.

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to "The Bombay Gazette" are as follow:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

	Cash.	Credit
Yearly	Rs. 20	Rs. 25
Half-yearly	„ 11	„ 14
Quarterly	„ 6	„ 7
Monthly	„ 2	„ 3

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage.

	Cash.	Credit
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 38
Half-yearly.	„ 16	„ 20
Quarterly.	„ 9	„ 11
Monthly.	„ 3	„ 4

SINGLE COPY ... ... ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 2, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence; and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.	.. 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second do.	„ 3-8	do. do.
Third do.	„ 3-0	do. do.
Fourth do.	„ 2-8	do. do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0	do. do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0	do do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a length time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.
POST FREE

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 7
Quarterly	„ 4

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," LIMITED.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hydra, 831 tons, Captain G Kirseborn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Islanda, 3,361 tons, Captain F Guo, Cunningham arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE B and I S N Co's steamer Haidari, 1,362 tons, Captain F De Lorne, will sail to-day for Jedah with a general cargo and 12 passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Urlana, 3,384 tons, Captain J Col, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo and 3 deck passengers.

THE steamer Umblal, 2,145 tons Captain J L Richard, will sail to-day for Antwerp with a general cargo and passengers the list of which appeared in our yesterday's issue.

THE Hall Line steamer Trafford Hall, 3,436 tons, Captain W Hood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Issegones, Miss Black and 4 deck passengers.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 5th August, should be regarded as a full weather working day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

On July 25 the Post Officer at Tuticorin notified the existence of a cargo boat lying wrecked near the Light-house A message from Tuicorin announces that the wreck has now been raised and brought into the cruiser harbour and the buoy marking the wreck has now been removed

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge	Comdr G A Rose	R I Marine
R I M S Margarita	Capt W L Kelly	Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator	Capt W G Beauchamp	R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr H S Black	R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook	N J F Wilson	R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus	Capt Holloway	Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats		Royal Navy

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Minto	Lt Comdr Hardern	R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—August 6.

Baron Fairlie	2323	Farfor		K Nixon & Co
Bhundara	2215	Brocq		M M & Co
Bezwada	3270	Carey	N F	M M & Co
Caledonia	3529	Tocque	London	P & O Co
Capri	2781	Belsito		F & R S N Co
Hydra	831	Kirseborn		F F Campbell & Co
Ipswick	513	Wallace		Shah S N Co
Ismaila	3381	Ross		M M & Co
Islanda	3311	Gun-Cunningham		M M & Co
Kasara	504	Chappel		M M & Co
Mazagon	3522	Powell		P & O Co
Nizam	2041	McLennan		T Morrison & Co
Oriental	3085	Tocque	Aden 10-8	P & O Co
Shahnoor	2783	Foster		Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	2566	Davison		Shah S N Co
Shah Najam	2751	Davison		Shah S N Co
Umballa	3426	Clowse		M M & Co
Urlana		Cole		M M & Co
Waroonga	1609	Bamber	P Gulf	M M & Co
Warora	2565	Reidoch		M Mackenzie & Co
Xeina	446	Mohamad	K'chi N F	The Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—August 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Satara	3479	Tyrrell	Calcutta	9-8	M M & Co
C & R	Dinbigh Hall	3211	Dowse	L'pool	10-8	K Nixon & Co
D & E	Culna	3963	Maclachlan	Antwerp	10-8	M M & Co
F	Whitgift	2842	Coltor	Hamburg	7-8	W & A G & Co
G	Haidari	1363	Lorne	R S Ports	6-8	B & P S N Co
H	Moshtari	1110	Gore	P Gulf	6-8	B & P S N Co
K	Morocco	2476	Boxhall	Hull	6-8	F Muir & Co
L	Puri	643	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co
M	Bundesrath	2985	Greeve	Durban	8-8	A Strandes
N	King George	2479	Barnett	Baltimore	6-8	R A Willis
O	Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	Jeddah	10 8	B & P S N Co
P	Sutton Hall	2870	Mayall	E'chi	8-8	K Nixon & Co
Q	Madagascar	1693	Roullier	Genoa	12-8	J M & Co
	H W P D					
	Bahaduri	829	Fakeera	M'Goa	7-8	Bo S N Co
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
1	Peninsular	2919	Palmer	Aden	24-8	P & O Co
2	Olympia	3260	Osborne	L'pool	14-8	W & A G & Co
3	Ranee	2634	Corran	K'chi	12-8	T Morrison & Co
3	Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	K'chi	10-8	K N & Co
4	Umbhali	2145	Richard	Antwerp	7-8	R A Willis
5	Bisborough	2469	Padgett	Dunkirk	8-8	W & A G & Co
6	Clan Cameron	2287	Cowie	Chittagong	8-8	F Muir & Co
7	R Buba tino	3044	Cucchi	Genoa	15-8	F R'ttino S N Co
9	Lichenfels	3823	Waldorff	K'chi	10-8	Glade & Co
12	Socotra	3896	Hickey	Kobo	10-8	P & O Co
12	Kattenturm	3313	Volkmann	H'burg	14-8	Glade & Co
	H W V D					
	Kola	510	Moxon	Busreh	8-8	M M & Co
	M W D D					
	Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co
	Sabarmati	524	Mohamad	repairing		Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Trafford Hall s	Hood	Liverpool, July 13
	Islanda s	Gun-Cunningham	Calcutta, July 22
	Hydra s	Kirseborn	Bangkok, July 6
	Urlana s	Cole	Rangoon, July 20

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	King George s	Burnett	Baltimore
	Morocco s	Boxhall	Hull, &c
	Baron Fairlie s	Farfor	Calcutta
	Afghan Prince s	Campbell	Hull, &c
	Malta s	Peters	Shanghai, &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances yesterday :—

Steamer Umbhali, Richards, for Antwerp
„ Haidari, De Lorne, for Jedah

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—

Steamer Kattenturm, for Hamburg, &c
„ Lichtenfels, for Hamburg, &c
„ Warora, for Calcutta, &c

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Names	From
3	Shahzada	H J Crebbin	Chittagong
	Pakman	B Marier	Chittagong
	DEPARTURES.		
4	Ethiopia	J O Ross	Chittagong
	Fernley	T Maconbrey	Colombo
	River Clyde	J Kerr	Colombo
	Bangala	J R P Alexander	Rangoon
	Khodoung	W B Morrison	Rangoon
	Beme	T Taylor	Rangoon

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 6.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—100 bales twist, Textile Manufacturing Co ; 2,466 cwts myroballams, E Omersey ; 525 tons oil cakes, New Mofussil and Co ; 70 bales hemp, H Govindji ; 200 cwts gum, G Sajpal.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympea s—75 bales hemp, P Bhimji.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Olympia s—30 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co ; 15 bales twist, A Nicholls and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Culna s—1000 cwt rapeseed, S Leherchand : 760 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co ; 55 bales cotton S Framji and Co ; 440 bales cotton The Bombay Co ; 340 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co ; 1000 cwts rapeseed N Lalloobhy.

Umhlali s—15 bales cotton fly W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Kaitenturn s—760 bales cotton fly, J C Tadiwalla; 180 bales twist. F F Campbell and Co ; 11 bales fleshings and 11 bales glue, A Peerbhoy and Sons ; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 300 cwt olibanum, L Purshotum ; 215 cwts olibanum, N J Joomabhoy and Co ; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co ; 4,200 cwts bone meal, F Currimbhoy ; 100 bales hemp, H Govindji ; 3 bales twist and 2 carpets, Marton Cohen and Co ; 650 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Lichtenfels s—1,098 cwts bone sinews, M J Joomabhoy and Co ; 775 cwt crushed myraballams A Khimji ; 185 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co; 55 bales cotton, J A Bagbie and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Medagascar s—2,061 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 tons old iron, N Futehally and Co ; 1,516 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 1,100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co ; 2,000 cwts linseed L Dreyfus and Co ; 4,000 cwts linseed Louis, Dreyfus and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—101 cwts gum, G Sypal; 102 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Lechtenfels s—30 bales hemp, K Visram and Co; 114 bales cotton, and 1,000 cwts poppyseed Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Socotra s—10 chests opium C Bomanji and Co ; 1 case opium P and O Co.

FOR KOBE.

Socotra s—356 bales cotton, Dhunjibhoy B Petit and Co.

THE Duke of Connaught, Inspector-General of the Forces, on July 17th held his annual inspection of the Duke of York's Military School. The boys, of whom about 550 mustered in the parade-ground, went through various drills and exercises. Afterwards the annual report was read by the Commandant ; it referred to important changes in the organisation and curriculum of the school. The Duke of Connaught distributed prizes and delivered an address, in which he paid a tribute to the memory of the late Commandant, and expressed entire satisfaction with what he had seen at that day's inspection.

THE LATEST VALUATION
OF THE
NORWICH UNION MUTUAL LIFE OFFICE
AFFORDS
ANOTHER SIGNAL TRIUMPH
and enabled the Directors to declare a REVERSIONARY BONUS in the New Series equivalent to 33% of the Premiums paid on each policy during the Quinquennium, as compared with 27% in 1896 and 30% in 1901. This is the
LARGEST BONUS EVER DECLARED BY THE SOCIETY
and may be regarded as
A Source of Supreme Satisfaction to Existing Policy-holders and a Powerful Inducement to intending Insurers.
For full particulars apply to
O. C. B. WIMBUSH, MANAGER,
89, Apollo Street.
Agents Wanted.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *August* 5.] [BOMBAY, *August* 6.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
16 Boxes Rs....	1,00,000	Zanzibar	Bundesrath	National Bank
1 Bundle Rs. ...	700	Linga	Waroonga	MacMacKenzie & Co
1 Do, do. ..	1,000	Abass	Do,	Do,
1 Do, do. ..	1,200	Koweit	Do,	A M Fouzan
2 Do, do. ..	3,500	Bahrein	Do.	Sundry natives
24 packages Sovereigns.. Gold coins and Rs....	2,22,831	Jeddah	Ahmadi	Sundry Natives

COTTON.

London and Liverpool markets closed,

[New York, 5th August.] [Bombay, 6th August.]

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	1,000 bales
Do. do. last year	...	2,800 „
Exports to Great Britain	...	......
Do. to Continent ...	...	1,000 „

Spot Cotton—12·25 unchanged.

Futures—Month of Dec. 12·10+10
Futures—Month of March 12·28+11

Advanced owing to daily weather reports indicate need of moisture and to reports of crop damage.

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—12¼+¼
Futures—Month of October.—12·39+10
Do. do. December.—12·33+09
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [6TH AUGUST, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ...	4 per cent. from	25th April
Bank of Bombay......	3 per cent, „	25th July.
Bank of Bengal	3 per cent. „	1st Aug.
Bank of Madras	4 per cent. „	9th July.

Money :—

The Money market is very easy. To-day deposits have been made at 2 per cent. per annum for two months fixed.

Exchange :—

The exchange market has been steady at 1s. 4d, T. T. and 1s. 4 1/32d. on demand. There has been a small enquiry for remittance but Banks have refused to give better than quoted rates. Telegraphic has been done at 1s. 4 1/32d. for delivery after the 23rd instant, and in the forenoon probably delivery from the 15th was practicable. Credits are scarce, but small lots of bills have been placed at 1s. 4½d. 3 months' sight for two mails. Far Eastern rates are quiet.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 4d.
Demand Draft ...	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Credits— 3 months' sight	...	1s. 4½d.
Do. 6 months' sight	...	1s. 4 15/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—France		170 1/4
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.		139
Hongkong—30 days' sight	...	166
Yokohama—30 days' sight	...	150 1/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	...	226 1/2

Government Paper :—

The market opened at 96⅝ ready and 96½ for the settlement. There has only been a small business passing and there have been more sellers than buyers. Calcutta rates are advised as 96 5-8 for cash and 96¼ for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	Rs.	96·10
1st Settlement	...	„	96·8

Bullion :—

There were no silver quotations from London on Monday, but the New York market was advised unchanged at 69⅞. There has not been much doing and ready bars are down ⅛ since the morning, the closing ready quotation being 82⅞ *ex*-duty. Forward rates are given below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold ...	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold ...	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold ...	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver *ex* Duty—Ready ...	82	12	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	81	9	0
Ditto 2nd „ ...	81	7	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The telegrams received from America this morning show a recovery in New York about equal to the decline of yesterday, while New Orlean's rates 5 points higher.

Locally the market opened steadier with New Crop ; rates quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 higher, but buyers were not following the advance and only a small business was reported. After receipt of the Liverpool opener the market closed firm as under.

In ready old crop a small business was put through at Colaba on miles account.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	274/5	March 08
Good M. G. Broach ...Rs.	263	„
Fine „ Nagpur Kampti.. „	236/7	Jany. 08
„ „ Damangaum Poolgaum ... „	227	„
„ „ Khangaum, Akola „	219	„
Fine „ Amraoti..................	219	„
Fine „ Muttia	209/10	„
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ... „	201/2	„
Fine M. G. „ ... „	211	„
„ „ Bengals ... „	204	„
F.G.H.G. Bengals........................	187	„

OLD CROP.

Good Westerns...........................	216/7	August
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	250	„
Good Bagalkot	224	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ...	Firm.
Estimated Sales ...	6,000 bales.
Total Imports ...	5,000 „

Future Delivery prices :—

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May
6·61	6·62	6·61	6·63
+10	+10	+10	+09

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan
6·86	6·72	6·66	6·62	6·62
+10	+10	+10	+10	+10

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steadier with a small business doing. We quote :—

Ready...	Rs.	7	9	0
September	„	8	2	0

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet but steady and rates are unchanged as under :—

Brown Cawnpore...	Rs.	9	3	0	to Rs. 9 3 0
Yellow Guzerat ...	„	10	3	0	

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steady and we quote as follows :—

Bold White 85 p. c. ......Rs.	49	0	0
„ „ 75 p. c. ......Rs.	48	8	0
Black Kutni ...Rs.	44	0	0

Castorseed :—

Rs. 38 8 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Cottonseed :—

Rs. 21 0 0

Tone—Quiet but steady.

Poppyseed :—

Rs. 10 2 0

Tone—Quiet, but steady.

Mowraseed :—

Rs. 5 15 0

Tone—Quiet.

Wheat :—

White Delhi ...	Rs. 5	4	0	Augt.-Sept
New White Delhi...	„ 5	1	0	April-May

Tone—Steady.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,400
India	65 1/2
Indian Specie Bank	Rs. 10 Premium

Mills :—

Century	1,725
David	455
Empress	495
Howard and Bullough	595
Kohinoor	780
Maneckji Petit	3,440 Sept.

Presses :—

Breul's Cawnpore	210
Hingoli	136
New Mofussil	630

Miscellaneous :—

Badham Pile and Co.	125
Central India Mining	525
Colaba Land and Mill	1,090
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate	60
Telephone Co.	39

Railways :—

Tapti Valley	457 1/2

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 44 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:

Cotton	2,608	bales.
Wheat	1,548	cwts.
Linseed	790	„
Rapeseed	4,262	„
Gingellyseed	2,674	„
Poppyseed	447	„
Groundnuts	36	„
Castorseed	5,704	„
Rice	78,260	„
Myrabollams	nil.	„
Cottonseed	680	„
Mowraseed	12,125	„
Gram	77	„
Joowar	116	„
Maize	nil.	„

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	....	Via Bhamo Interrupted.	Via Lisbon St Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 6th August 1907.

Difference in longitude allowed for.

Via	LATEST DATES.			TIME OCCUPIED IN TRANSMISSION.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey	..	..	..	...	..
Teheran	6	1	20 p m	1	17
Suez...........	6	2	35 p m	0	25

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p. m., 6th Aug. 1907.

	Latest Date	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
		Hrs.	Mts.	Hrs.	Mts.
From Calcutta....	6th Aug. 1907.	4	48	0	2
Karachee ..	Ditto	0	24	0	1
Madras	Ditto	0	46	0	7

NOTICES.

The Anglo-American Company notify that service gunboats between Trinidad and Amacura for telegrams destined for Venezuela has again been suspended (27-6-06).

Turkish route right (6-8-07)

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond Manyin (6-8-07).

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP
COMMANDING, B. V. R.
Bombay, Aug. 7.

151—Detail for the week ending Saturday the 10th instant :—

To-day, Wednesday the 7th.—"H" Coy. Parade at 5-30 p m on company parade ground.

Thursday the 8th.—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a m.

II.—"L" Coy. Parade at 7-45 a m on company parade ground.

III.—"I" Coy. Parade at 4-15 p m on company parade ground.

Friday the 9th—"K" Coy John Connon School Parade at 3-30 p m on company parade ground

Subject for all companies during the week Sections 1 to 44 Infantry Training 1905 and Rifle exercises.

152—Extract from Gazette of India, Army Department, dated Simla, 9th July 1907, is published for information :—

No 642—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—Captain Honorary Major George Lund, V D, (supernumerary list) resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps. Dated 28th May 1907.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

ALDERMAN JOHN WILLIAM LEES, of Middleton, Lancs, managing director of J. W. Lees and Co., brewers, left the bulk of his fortune of £188,621 to three nephews, on the condition that they become practical brewers. In his will he says it is his earnest and sincere desire that the nephews should from the age of eighteen years devote themselves to the learning of his business of a brewer, aerated water manufacturer, and wine and spirit merchant, and that they should devote their whole time and attention to thoroughly mastering every detail thereof. Failing in this, their interests under the will go to other members of the family.

HOW TO KEEP COOL
We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath instantly imparts a Lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. Beware of dangerous substitutes. Permanganate of Potash Crystals are Poisonous, as Coroners' Inquests have proved. "Condys Fluid" contains NO Permanganate of Potash and is non-poisonous. Sold by all Chemists and Stores. See that Condy's Fluid is on the label. Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 6 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

WILLIAMS—August 6, at the European General Hospital, Clement W. Williams, Acting Manager, Bombay Telephone Co., Ld., aged 25 years.

SECUNDERABAD.

DEATH.

REPORTER—August 6, at Secunderabad, Deccan, Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, formerly of Bombay, aged 78 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

AGACY—MYERS.—August 1, at the Armenian Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. Thoomick, Sarkies Seth Agacy, to Florence Isabelle, widow of the late Herbert Myers.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED
Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

COUGHS AND COLDS.
No Remedy has yet reached the perfection of
"PIXINE" REGD.
It is one of the modern Elixirs, a testimonial to Pharmaceutical skill, in which the properties of Pine Tar, Tolu, and demulcents are so combined that they emanate their soothing qualities through the bronchial tubes after being swallowed. Pleasant to take, efficacious in use.
Re. 1 per bottle.

EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR.
You never feel more cool and refreshed than after a good Shampoo. It's too much trouble to go to a Hair Dresser, but if you have "EXCELSIOR SHAMPOO LIQUOR" at hand there is no need to do so. It is a combination of the INDIAN SOAP NUT, PINE TAR, BAY RUM, &c., and as a Hair Shampoo for either Ladies or Gentlemen, is PERFECTION.
12 As. per bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co.
THE CHEMISTS,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 7h. 12m. High water, 10-57m., 10-21a. Low water, 3-37m., 4-39a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m.
Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p. m.
Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Royal Scots "B" Team vs. Rovers.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, August 8.—Bank of Bombay Annual General Meeting, 4 p.m. ; Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, 10-30 a. m. ; Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co., Rampart Row, 5 p. m. Sind Press Company, 19 Elphinstone Circle, 3-30 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 17m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 11m. ; High water, 11-28m., 11-2a. ; Low water, 4-15m., 5-15a.

Friday, August 9.—Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m. Government Telegraphs vs. Royal Artillery. P. and O. s. s. "Persia," with English mails of 26th ult., due to arrive at 6 a. m. Sun rises, 6. 13m. Sun sets, 7h. 11m. High water, 11-57m., 11-39a. Low water, 4-52m., 5-49a.

Saturday, August 10.—Bombay Gymkhana "A" and "B" Cricket Teams vs. B B. and C. I. R. and R. I. M Dockyard, respectively. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m., Royal Scots A Team vs. Bombay Gymkhana. Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 7h. 10m. High water, 0-25a. Low water 5-28m., 6-22a.

Sunday, August 11.—11th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets, 7h. 9m. High water, 0-15m., 0-52a. Low water, 6-3m , 6-54a.

Monday, August 12.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p.m. Sun rises, 6 h. 19m. Sun sets, 7h. 9m. High water, 0-50m., 1-19a. Low water, 6-37m., 7-26a.

Tuesday, August 13.—Opening of tenders for Port Trustees' new loan of 44 lakhs. Harwood Association Football League, Cooperage, 5-45 p. m. Royal Artillery vs. Customs. Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 7h. 8m. High water, 1-25m., 1-48a. Low water, 7-10m., 7-58a.

POLICE NOTICE.—A gold broach, a silver broach, an embroidered cap, a straw hat, a set of brushing boot and some umbrellas, have been taken charge of by the Police and is awaiting owner.

CITY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.—A meeting of the members of the Bombay City Improvement Trust was held yesterday afternoon in the Trust's offices, Esplanade Road, the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn presiding, when formal business was transacted.

A TAILOR'S SHOP BROKEN INTO.—Hargovind Nager, a Hindu tailor, having his shop on the ground-floor of a house at Grant Road, reported to the police that on the night of Sunday last, his shop was broken into by some one, and theft was committed of silk and cotton clothing of the value of Rs. 206.

AN UNSAFE HOUSE.—The Bombay police, on learning that a house situated at Mambadevi was in a tottering condition, reported the matter to the Engineering Department of the Municipality yesterday and made the tenants of the unsafe building vacate it. Prompt measures were taken to pull down the building.

THE KHOJA SAJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During July the number of Khoja patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 1,766. Among them the number of new admissions was 421 ; classified as stated :—Men 120, women 130, children 171. The average daily attendance was 57.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During July the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,153. Among them the number of new admissions was 763 ; classified as stated :—Bhattias 71, Vanias 118, Brahmins 121, Lobanas 91, other castes 362. The average daily attendance was 101.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of Music will be played at Green's Garden from 7 to 9 p.m. to-day.

March	Loyal Legion	Sousa
Overture	Esmeralda	A Hermann
Waltz	Eusueno Seductor	Rosas
Selection	San Toy	S Jones
Intermezzo	Salome	Loraine
Gavotte	I'y pense	Eilenberg
Waltz	Wiener Blut	J Strauss
Two-Step	Zenobie	King

BARBER ASSAULTS BARBER.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the [illegible] in which Inspector Fuller charged Mirabux Imam, barber of Mistri Mohalla, with causing hurt to Umarkhan Mehdukhan, also a barber, by means of a razor. Mr. B. J. Dhondy, pleader, appeared for the complainant. The evidence showed that on the 2nd instant the accused went to complainant's shop and said he wanted to take away his stick which was in the shop. As he came out he suddenly caught hold of the complainant by the throat and struck him with a razor on the abdomen. He then ran away, but was seized by some townsmen. Complainant was taken to Sir J. J. Hospital for treatment. The accused's defence was that he had a knife with him and he struck the complainant with it accidentally. The accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday afternoon, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Mr. W. S. Threlfall, Assistant Collector, Salt Department, was charged with assaulting Hiroo Kanoo, a postal peon. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted ; while Mr. DeSouza and Mr. DeQuadros, pleaders, defended the accused. The complainant's story was that about noon on the 7th June last he was sitting on a pucka built seat close by the postman's box within the gateway of the Customs House on the left side and arranging letters for delivery when the accused came up, called him a fool, and said : "Why don't you get up ?" The accused then gave him a kick and passed on through the gateway towards his office. Complainant alleged that he had not seen the accused coming up as he was busy with his letters. Complainant reported the matter to his superiors and after a departmental inquiry had been held these proceedings were instituted. Mr. Byramji Edulji Wacha of the Postal Department, who was called as a witness for the prosecution, stated that he was asked by the Presidency Post Master to see the accused about the matter and the latter told him that the charge was false as he was not in the office at the time mentioned. He also said that he well remembered that he did not kick anybody that day, but might have pushed anyone who might have been in the way. Some evidence for the prosecution having been recorded further hearing of the case was adjourned.

THE MANAGEMENT OF TRUST FUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As public benefactions, endowments, bequests, etc., bequeathed, founded or handed over for charitable, educational and other purposes, have often fallen a prey to cupidity, greed or mismanagement, there being no effective control of the nature indicated hereinafter over the administrations, might I claim a corner in your paper to point out the desirability of placing effective safeguards and checks against misappropriation of trust funds or against endowed institutions being made a family concern or a source of family gain ? I think the remedy, provided by law, against gross mismanagement of a trust is for a person or persons interested to file a suit in a Court of Law, calling upon the manager or managers of the charity or endowment to account for his or their alleged serious mismanagement. I believe that the party or parties taking the proceedings has or have, in the first place, to make out a clear *prima facie* case against the management ; otherwise, he or they have no chance, whatsoever, of a hearing. And, secondly, I think the party or parties going to law must assure the Court that he or they are in a position to meet the expenses of the case, whether it be decided for or against the contention. Besides, in the event of the case either for want of sufficient legal proof or on account of a technical flaw or defect, is discharged, the costs and the consequence of the proceedings fall with ruinous and overwhelming effect on the seeker or seekers after justice. Such sad cases of people being made martyrs for justice sake have occurred in the past ; they occur at present and will occur in the future. It is, therefore, plain that the gravity of the risks involved, has the effect of deterring even public-spirited men from setting matters right. You cannot but look even on irregularities the most serious and mismanagements the most scandalous with folded hands, and allow them to go unchecked. The vast majority of the people is too poor to meet the cost of litigation, and the few rich are not prepared to take in hand undertakings which, in the eye of the Law, might prove quixotic. Righting maladministrations is indeed a very good thing, if it were not at the same time a ruinous and risky thing to undertake. Managers of public benefactions know full well that what they are entrusted with is every one's concern, but that it is no body's business. Hence, they need not fear the consequences : they are assured of safety and they may, therefore, mismanage the trusts with impunity.

In the circumstances, I would respectfully suggest that a law be introduced, subjecting public benefactions, trusts and institutions to Government scrutiny, audit and examination, so that when a mismanagement of a serious character is detected, the offenders could be brought to book by the officers of the State. I consider these safegurads and checks will work most beneficially, at all events the question of how best to prevent mismanagements should be taken in hand.—Yours, &c.,

PRO BONO.

THE BACK BAY RIDE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some months ago letters appeared in your columns from indignant pedestrians complaining of riders using the sands. Riders had special places provided for them, we were told. May I draw your attention in order to attract that of the officials concerned, to the state of the ride by the sea wall now. It may be that, before these lines reach you, it will have started to rain again. I hope not. With two days' more fine weather the greater part of the ride should be quite dry enough for use. But use is practically impossible by means of the stones which have been washed from the wall across the path. Being so near to cocoanut day surely no more big stones need be feared, and it would seem that the Improvement Trust or whoever is responsible might send down some coolies to clear up the fallen stones. The oval is closed, the maidans are swamps, can nothing be done ?—Yours, etc.,

RIDER.

THE NEW COIN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. P. Lall, writing to you on the 3rd instant under the heading "the New Nickel Coin" after analysing the composition of which the new coin is made wants to know how it is that the market value of the coin is only 3 annas in the rupee, thereby giving a profit of 70 per cent. to the Government. Granting that the proportion of copper and nickel and their value together viz. 3 annas as stated are correct, the Government will naturally say that the new nickel coin is made for convenience and that they exchange it for silver or gold coins ; nevertheless it is an art of making money, but I wonder how your correspondent arrives at 70 per cent. as the profit to the Government. If I am not mistaken, I find that the New Nickel Coinage yields profit of 433 1/3 per cent. which is about 6 1/5 times more than what has been stated by your correspondent.—Yours, &c.,

C. F. LOBO.

THE MYSORE DASARA EXHIBITION.

WE have received the prospectus of the Mysore Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition which will be held in Mysore City during the Dasara Season. The primary object of the Committee of promotion is to impart to the exhibition a purely educative character and to bring together articles, machinery and processes, the use of which it is desirable to bring to the notice of the ryot, artisan and manufacturer by actual demonstration The sale of articles exhibited is not forbidden, but it is not intended that the exhibition should be regarded as a sales ground. The exhibition is to be permanent and will be held, it is hoped, on a larger scale every year being open to all India. Arrangements will be made for lectures being delivered by competent persons in English and Kanarese on subjects connected with Industry and Agriculture, the value of agricultural and industrial machines and implements, their cost, construction and repairs. It possible, arrangements will be made for holding a competition on the Exhibition grounds in ploughing and weaving.

A PEASANT woman, bent double, covered with mud, an ancient hat on her head, an umbrella a quarter of a century old in her hand, and wooden clogs two inches high on her feet, called at the Paris law courts and asked for justice. Her son-in-law had stolen her hay, and she wanted justice. She came from a village in the Haute Loire. She had walked all the way, taking a fortnight to do the journey of nearly 300 miles. When told that she had come all for nothing, and that the Paris Courts could not help her, she burst into tears (the *Telegraph* states). Her only fortune consisted of 4s. in her pocket, and a tiny bit of land in the Haute Loire. All that justice could do for her was to get her a plate of soup and a bed in the casual ward, whence the woman will be sent home.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

MAUSOLEUM OF A MAHOMEDAN SAINT.

IN the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton sat in the Second Division Appellate Court, to dispose of the appeal of Jan Mahomed Abdul Latif and others, relators and appellants vs. Syed Nurudin Nisamudin Rifai and others, defendants and respondents, with whom was joined the Advocate-General of Bombay, who had, at the instance of the relators, brought the original suit. Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Mr. Muncher-shah B. Chothia, appeared for the appellants. Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the respondents.

Preliminary law-point was raised by Mr. Strangman. The learned counsel said, his learned friend was debarred from prosecuting the appeal : the relators were not the plaintiffs, it was the Advocate-General who was the plaintiff. Unless the Advocate-General filed an appeal, no other party from the plaintiff's side could do so. At Mr. Taleyarkhan's suggestion, Mr. Strangman proceeded to cite two authorities bearing on the law-point. They were : 3 Bevan, Attorney General vs. Wright, 447; and Daniel, Chan. Practice, vol. I, 56.

The Judges held in favour of the law-point.

Mr. Taleyarkhan then besought permission to argue on the merits, to which Mr. Strangman offered no objection. This was an appeal from an order passed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, on 8th February last, requiring the plaintiff to deposit, through his relators, certain sums as security, for the costs incurrable by certain of the defendants, during an estimated hearing of ten days of the suit. Rs. 2,000 had already been deposited : on the Taxing Master's report, a further sum of Rs. 9,400 was required to be deposited, with Mr. L N. Banaji, the Prothonotary, to his satisfaction, either in cash, or by means of two substantial sureties. Instead of this, the relators offered title deeds of certain properties, to which the opposing side objected : therefore, the Prothonotary declined to accept them as deposit. When the matter came on for hearing before Mr. Justice Batty, Mr. P. J. Padshah, on behalf of the relators, asked for time ; to which Mr. Lowndes, on behalf of the defendants in question, objected. Mr. Justice Batty remarked that one month had elapsed ; during which, nothing appeared to have been really done. The suit was dismissed with costs.

The suit of the relators, instituted by the Advocate-General, as Official Trustee of the Charities in Bombay, was shortly as follows:—About the Christian year 1094, there lived in Basra, in the lands of Baghdad, Syed Ahmad Rifai, a sacrosant "Sufi," who was a religious teacher of great renown, distinction, piety and sanctimony. In 1672, his descendants came to India : one of them, Syed Badrudin, settled in Bombay, in 1782. Around him a groupe of disciples and admirers sprang up, who venerated him as a most honoured and highly cherished preceptor. On his death, he was interred in a tomb in Jail Road, Bhendi Bazaar, this was known as his "Dargah," or mausoleum. Considering it to be a "Wakf," or public charitable property, persons of both the Shiah and Sunni Mahomedan persuasion, and even Hindus, made votive offerings of considerable value: fairs and majlises were annually held in his honour : prayers were recited, and religious ceremonies performed : and out of the income, properties were purchased for the shrine of the "Peer," or the holy man. For the purposes of taxation, these properties had been treated by the Collector of Bombay, and by the Municipal Commissioner, as public charitable properties. Therefore, the relators contended that neither Zulikha, the widow of Syed Hisamudin Refai, the last "Shahzada," who officiated as priest of the Dargah, nor her daughter Sudrunisa Begam, had any right to a partition of the property, which they claimed to be private charitable property. The other property which they had similarly claimed was situated in the vicinity of the Victoria Terminus railway station : it was known as the Syed Bismillah's mausoleum the Syed was a holy man from Surat.

During the arguments, Mr. Justice Heaton called Mr. Taleyarkhan's attention to the fact that if the relators had no power to sue : they had equally no power to appeal.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar remarked that perhaps it was the same suit, in which he had observed, while he was sitting on the Original Side of the Court, cart-loads of books and papers brought into the Court.

Mr. Justice Heaton observed that the security should have been given to the satisfaction of the Prothonotary, who was made responsible for it.

The Prothonotary, who was in Court, explained that herein he has acted in accordance with the long-established practice of the Court, which he had no power to alter, without being expressly directed in that behalf.

Mr. Taleyarkhan remarked that only the other day Mr. Justice Davar upset a long-established practice, because it was not just and equitable: had the Prothonotary exercised a wise discretion by completing the inquiry about the ownership of the property, nothing would have been left to say.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar held, that it was neither wise nor safe to upset long-established practice, without consulting the other Judges. The Prothonotary had acted wisely and judiciously. The Court was against Mr. Taleyarkhan on the preliminary point on the authorities cited by Mr. Strangman ; also, on the additional one of 17 Chan-Div., Watson vs. Cave, 19. As to the merits of the case, there was none at all. Appeal dismissed with costs, including costs reserved.

DEATH SENTENCE COMMUTED.

IN the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of a "confirmation" case from the Ratnagiri District. The accused Sawalia Alma Pastia, a cultivator in Medhe, Sangameshwar, was charged with murdering his wife Bhagirthi, by branding and kicking her to death on 19th December last. Accused's brother Laxman was charged with aiding in the murder by assisting his brother in the disposal of Bhagirthi's dead body. Accused No. 1 was sentenced to death by Mr. A. C. Wild, Additional Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri, and his brother was sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment. The case came on for "confirmation" in the High Court in February last, when the Judges discovered that the criminal procedure adopted in the trial was faulty, in that the accused's statement had not been recorded.

The Judges returned the record of proceedings to the Judge, who had presided at the trial, and directed him to comply with the rules of criminal procedure by supplying the omissions and rectifying the errors. Questioned, the accused said that the story had been concocted by the Police ; the witnesses, one of whom was the second accused's wife, Savitai, and another, their sister's daughter Guni, having been terrorised by the Police, had told false tales to their prejudice. A second time did Mr. Wild try the accused and sentenced them again as before. When it came on for "confirmation" to the High Court for the second time, it was reported to their Lordships that the witnesses Savitri and Guni, who had absconded, and were absent from trial, were now discovered. Summonses were issued by the Judges, and the two witnesses were brought down to Bombay. They were examined before the Judges by Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, who appeared for the Crown ; and by Mr. S. S. Patkar, and Mr. J. R. Gharpure, Pleaders, for the accused. Savitri confirmed the story of branding : but she and her niece both adhered to the allegations of being obliged by the Police to make certain false and implicating statements against the accused, on pain of heavy penalties. This was in last week. The Judges, sitting in appeal, being required to attend to other business, the hearing of arguments was reserved. This having been concluded, the Judges were of opinion that the conviction should stand. About the sentence on the first accused, they were of opinion that the circumstances of the crime were not of a nature to demand the extreme penalty of the law. The sentence of death was commuted to one of transportation for life. The sentence on the second accused was confirmed. The motive assigned for the fatal beating, kicking, and branding of Bhagirthi, it may be added, was a quarrel over her thieving propensities, which had led to her stealing a quantity of coarse flour of the "Nagli" grain from her mother's house, and concealing it in a quantity of fuel; also, her habit of frequently running away from her husband's house to her parents's. On account of these, she was done to death.

REDEMPTION OF MORTGAGE.

Relation Between Landlord and Tenant.

In the High Court, their Lordships the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice Mr. Russell, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight, have disposed, in second appeal, a suit instituted by the original plaintiff and appellant, Ramchandra B. Chandorkar, against Malhari and four others, original defendants and respondents. The Hon'ble Mr. D. A. Khare appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by Messrs. M. B. Choubal and G. K. Dandekar.

Plaintiff is the owner of the land in dispute, while defendants are the occupiers of the land The chief matter in dispute between the parties is the relation which legally exist between the owner and the occupants. It is admitted that originally there was a transfer by the predecessors of the plaintiff to the predecessors of the defendants, Plaintiff claimed in this suit that the defendants were mortgagees and that he was entitled to redeem the mortgage and recover possession on payment of the principal, and that he was entitled to enhance the rent. Before instituting the suit he gave notice that he had enhanced the rent. He had also paid the amount of mortgage into Court. Defendants, on the other hand, contended that there was no mortgage but that the land was held as *miras* ; that neither redemption nor possession, can be awarded, that the claim was time barred, and that enhanced rent cannot be recovered. The orginal suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Nasik, who partly awarded plaintiff's claim. He ordered that the defendants should receive Rs. 400 from the plaintiff in redemption of the mortgage debt, and that plaintiff should recover from the defendant's rents for two years. In appeal the District Judge of Nasik confirmed the decree of the Court of first instance. Against this decree an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and after reviewing the evidence in the case, their Lordships held that the decree of the Lower Court was right. With regard to the right to enhanced rent, their Lordships observe that plaintiff was entitled to do so as warranted by the conditions in the agreement entered into between the parties.

WATAN PROPERTY.

Cancellation of an Agreement.

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, yesterday, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight heard a case in which the original plaintiff and appellant, Appaji Kulkarni, sued Parwatibai and four others, original defendants and respondents, for a declaration of his right to a watan property, and also for the cancellation of the kabulayat taken by defendant No. 1. Mr. M. R. Bodas appeared for the appellant, and Mr. Dandekar for the respondents. The plaintiff alleged that the property belonged to him and his nephew, the husband of defendant No. 1, and had now come to plaintiff owing to the death of defendant No. 1's husband, but the defendant No. 1 had unauthorisingly taken a kabulayat from the defendants 2, 3 and 4 with a view to create false evidence of her separate enjoyment of some portion of the property. Defendant No. 1 contended that the property was in the exclusive possession of her husband, and that, being young at the time of her husband's death, she had brought the plaintiff to her house for the management of the property and on that account she had given some lands to him. Plaintiff, therefore, had no right to sue for the cancellation of the kabulayat. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Karad, who awarded plaintiff's claim. In appeal, the District Judge of Satara modified the decree of the Court of first instance by dismissing plaintiff's claim for a declaration of his right to the watan property. Against this decree an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and their Lordships, after taking the circumstances of the case into consideration, passed an order, reversing the decree of the lower Appellate Court, and restoring that of the Subordinate Judge.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

Yesterday, in the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod disposed of several short causes.

SUIT BY A TEA MERCHANT.

Mansukhlal Lalubhoy sued Gulam Sidick Satar Daftan and others to recover Rs. 11,671 with interest and costs. Mr. R. M. Patel, instructed by Messrs. Kanga and Patel, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants did not appear. Mr. Patel said that the defendants were Pathan merchants of Kabul and purchased tea from the plaintiff from time to time for which they owed him Rs. 18,671, for which the present suit had been filed. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

SUIT ON ACCOUNTS.

In another suit, Ratanchand Dugrusha claimed to recover from Ambalal Umedram the balance found due for monies lent and advanced, and for goods sold and purchased. Mr. Thakore, instructed by Messrs. Shamrao Menocher and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. Mr. Thakore said the plaintiff had dealings with the defendant in gold, silver, cotton, and piece-goods. Plaintiff had also lent monies to defendant from time to time. The account had been made up, and a sum of Rs. 3,349 was now due by the defendant to the plaintiff. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

SUIT ON AGENCY ACCOUNTS.

Shivpertab Shivnivas and Co. sued Meghraj Hackumchand and others to recover the balance due on agency accounts. Mr. Jufferbhoy Rahimtula, instructed by Messrs. Malvi and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendants did not appear. The plaintiffs had two accounts with the defendant, one of which had been adjusted, and the present suit was brought in respect of agency business, in which the defendants owed the plaintiffs Rs. 2,690. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount of the claim, with interest and costs.

A similar suit filed by Devkinandan Beharilal and Co. against Harnarayen Ramdayal and others was also disposed of. The plaintiffs claimed Rs. 19,220 due on hoondies and *paki adat* system on various commodities bought and sold as the defendants' agents. Mr. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Malvi and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs, in whose favour a decree was made for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

SUIT ON A MORTGAGE BOND.

In the High Court, yesterday, their Lordships the Hon'ble the Acting Chief Justice Mr. Russell and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Knight, disposed of, in second appeal, a suit instituted by one Govindibai, original defendant and appellant, against the original plaintiff and respondent Saraswatibai, Mr. Gadgil, with Mr. Rele appeared for the appellant, the respondent being represented by Mr. Choubal and Mr. Patwardham. Plaintiff sued to recover Rs. 3,126 due on a mortgage bond passed by one Gangu Maina Kanade, deceased mother of the defendant. It was alleged in the plaint that Gangu covenanted to pay the amount of the bond with interest at 6 per cent. within 3 years, and that if she failed to pay within the said period, she would pay interest at 9 per cent. Defendant admitted that the bond sued on was passed by the deceased Gangu, but contended that the relief for a personal decree against the defendant was against law, the defendant not being personally liable.

The original suit was decided by the First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona, who passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff. In appeal, the District Judge of Poona, dismissed it. Against this decree an appeal was admitted in the High Court, and the case coming on for hearing, their Lordships observed that in this case, it was a question of principle that was involved. The case in Ranchordas *vs.* Bai Kasi (I L R XVI Bom, 676) was very clear on the point. In the opinion of their Lordships the plaintiff was wrong in seeking to recover her costs from the defendant personally, and therefore the order as to costs so far as it directs the defendant to bear her own costs was reversed by their Lordships.

PURE WOOL
"LALIMLI"
CLOTHING FABRICS.

Let us send you patterns. We know you will approve our goods for there is nothing better to be had in India or elsewhere. Pure Wool IS Pure Wool, and no imitation of it is quite so good as the unsophisticated Pure Wool Fabrics. We make everything which can be made of Pure Wool, including Flannels, Serges, Tweeds, Broad-cloths, Worsted Coatings, Hosiery, Underwear, Travelling Rugs, Blankets, Servants' Clothing, Horse Clothing, etc., etc. When writing please say which patterns you would like to see.

ADDRESS: DEPT. G.

CAWNPORE
WOOLLEN MILLS
CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

P. MEHTA & CO.,
JEWELLERS,
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.

THE most reliable house in Bombay, for Jewellery, Wedding and Birthday Presents, Gymkhana and Sports Prizes.

A nice selection of Cutch, Madras, and Cashmere Silverware, Sandalwood and Vizagapatam Ivory Boxes, Embroidery, and all sorts of Indian Curiosities, always kept in Stock.

PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.
109, MEADOWS STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 298.

Accidents and Disease
INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS,
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

INDIAN AGENTS
Messrs. KING KING & CO.,
BOMBAY.

COOKING
STOVES
AND
RANGES,
KITCHEN REQUISITES.

STOVE DEPOT.
17, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

VON LINTZGY'S
SPLEEN, LIVER, MALAROUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.
SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.
SOLD BY
VON LINTZGY & CO.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,
and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time and has been weighed in trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result.

FOR
Cool and Comfort
use only
B. E. C.
FANS.

EXAMINE AND TRY
OUR
SPLENDID STOCK.

THE
BOMBAY
ELECTRIC CO.
WORKS AND OFFICES,
9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK,
LIMITED.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.........Rs. 2,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs. 1,50,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
CALCUTTA, SURAT, AHMEDABAD, & KARACHI.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent Interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.

Particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL DHARAMDAS SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

BLUTHNER
Planoforte Maker to Her Majesty
QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
BLUTHNER PIANOS
ARE
The Most Successful Pianos in the World.
Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Planoforte" says:—
"The Bluthner Planofortes Maintain the first position in the World."

A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.

SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LAWRENCE & MAYO
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST.
By Appointment to
H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES:—
67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
OFFICES IN THE EAST:—
CAIRO (EGYPT), CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

PETROL.
SHELL BRAND
IMPORTED BY THE
ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY,

AGENTS:
FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & CO.,
At SHALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS'
SHIP CHANDLERS' STORE,
DALAL LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NAZARETH
CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE
"FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class, for Children of Ladies, is also held or Reserved Class Boarders.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
Ootacamund, [illegible]

ENTERIC.
PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for
Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY.
LONDON IN BOMBAY.
BUCHANAN'S
"BLACK & WHITE"
SCOTCH WHISKY
Sold Everywhere.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 7, 1907.

DOCTORS AND THE VENDIDAD.

DR. SORABJI EDULJI Dubash's prize essay on "the Zoroastrian Sanitary Code" has just been published in a cloth-bound volume, by permission of the Managing Committee of the Rahnumae Mazdayasnam Sabha. The essayist's object in publishing the work is, as he explains it, to show his educated co-religionists how well the laws of the Vendidad, enacted for the preservation of health and for the observance of the purity of things, are in harmony with the laws of hygiene and the principles of the science of medicine. He has adopted, as the groundwork of the essay, the translation of the Avesta text, published by Ervad Cowasji Edulji, but wherever he has thought it advisable to give preference to the version of the text given by a European scholar, he has mentioned his name or work in reference to it. There is much in the work that we could not commend to the notice of the general reader. There is, of course, in every scientific work matter which is intended only for the student. But in this we find much to interest, if not to instruct, those who would know anything of their neighbours. Take, for example, the chapters devoted to doctors and their fees. In the age of the Vendidad there were three recognised sorts of healers—healers with the knife, the surgeons of the present age; healers with herbs, the physicians of the present day, and healers with the sacred *Mathras*, who were considered to be the best of all healers, for according to the text, they used to cure diseases radically. These the essayist compares with "those who profess to heal some nervous diseases in modern times by mesmerism, hypnotism, or other occult science. Or, they might be those who used to cure persons of their morbid minds by making a very powerful impression on them by reciting certain prayers which are said to bring about marvellous results by their mystic influence." Ardibehest Yast recognised two other descriptions of doctors, namely the healer by purification and the healer by justice. The former of these was one who purified an impure man by giving him the purificatory bath, the Yaozdathregar or professional purifier of the Vendidad, and the latter the judge or magistrate of modern times, in that he heals or sets at rest the minds of the contending parties by justly deciding the law suits or claims tried by him. But Yaozdathregar was more of an Executive Health Officer than a doctor, for it was he who was called upon to take steps for putting down epidemics and to mitigate its effects, rather than to treat individual cases.

Doctors in those days had to undergo tests which might, perhaps with advantage, be reimposed to-day. The surgeon then had to try his skill first on the Daevayasnans and then on the Masdayasnams, provided he operated successfully on the former, for the lives of the latter were considered to be more precious than those of the former. If the first three Daevayasnans, operated upon by him, died, he was adjudged unfit for practice for ever and enjoined not to perform any operation on any Mazdayasnan on penalty of wounding one intentionally. But if the first three Daevayasnans operated on were cured by him he was adjudged qualified to operate on any Mazdayasnan. The fees to be charged were somewhat different from those of to-day and it would seem that the doctors recognised by the Vendidad had a much more lucrative practice than officers of the Indian Medical Services whose charges have recently been cut down to an extent which may not inaccurately be described as unjust. It was prescribed that although "a healer shall heal a priest for a blessing of the just," he "shall heal the master of a house for the value of an ox of low value; he shall heal the lord of a borough for the value of an ox of average value; he shall heal the lord of a town for the value of an ox of high value; he shall heal the lord of a province for the value of a chariot and four. He shall heal the wife of the master of a house for the value of a she-ass; he shall heal the wife of the lord of a borough for the value of a cow; he shall heal the wife of the lord of a town for the value of a mare; he shall heal the wife of the lord of a province for the value of a she-camel. He shall heal the heir of a great house for the value of an ox of high value; he shall heal an ox of high value for the value of an ox of average value." As Dr. Dubash observes, from these paragraphs it appears that the doctor was enjoined in the age of the Vendidad to charge fees to his patients in proportion to their riches and that the fees were given to him, not in the shape of money, but in the form of domestic animals which then formed the chief part of one's riches And we may add that the system seems just. It has generally been recognised that a doctor's fees are legitimately adjusted according to the riches of the patient. But another view now obtains, and the fees an Indian Medical Service doctor may levy on the richest Raja in India may not exceed sixteen rupees a visit—approximately the value of the skin of an average mule.

Regarding "the greatest healer of healers" the healer with the holy *Mathra* we find it explained that he who can radically cure the holy man is really the greatest. The *Mathras* are supposed to be efficacious in curing diseases, especially those affecting the mind of a man by making a powerful impression on it, soothing it if excited, stimulating it if depressed. The powerful impression made on his mind thus conduces to health by co-operating with the drugs administered to him. It is a fact, writes the essayist, that a man sometimes dies through fright or on suddenly receiving some bad news which so much exercises a depressing influence on his mind that he never recovers from the shock he has received. While fright or the receipt of some bad news makes a depressing influence on his mind the receipt of good news, on the contrary, enlivens his mind. Just as the receipt of some good news enlivens his mind, so the recital or hearing of *Mathras* makes a healthy influence on it. "Not only do Zoroastrians and the Hindus believe in the efficacy of the *Mathras* in curing diseases, but also some Europeans of the present age believe in the efficacy of spirits in curing disease." Dr. Dubash was prudent to write "some Europeans," for different men have different temperaments and many Europeans despise "some" for their credulity. Treatment must have varied very considerably in Vendidad days, for its authors recognise 99,999 diseases which must have required very careful diagnosis to distinguish one from the other. Dr. Dubash does not appear to regard this number as literally correct. He says the authors of the Vendidad used the number to indicate that there are innumerable diseases which the rational and irrational animals living in the world are subject to. They are stated to have been created by the deadly Angra-Mainyu. "To understand the meaning of this sentence one should know what Angra-Mainyu is. Spenta Mainyu and Angra Mainyu are the two spirits of Ahura-Mazda." When these two spirits met together for the first time they created life and non-reality. As diseases fell into the head of non-reality they are said to have been created by the Destructive Spirit of Ahura-Mazda, the deadly Angra-Mainyu of the Vendidad. The authors, it is explained on their behalf, wished to declare that all the diseases which men and animals living in the world are subject to cannot be cured by the recitation of *Mathras* only by the holy priest but that some of them may be cured by it, while for the cure of others one must have recourse to medicinal plants and mineral substances found in forests and on mountains. Furthermore it is satisfactory to learn that Airyaman, as a reward for the discovery of some of the cures of some of the 99,999 diseases, was paid nine stallions, nine camels and a few other trifles, though had he discovered all he would have received a thousand stallions and a thousand camels—a scale of pay which at that day was considered reasonable.

◆

HEREDITARY LONGEVITY.

A VERY remarkable instance of hereditary longevity has been recently brought to notice in the *Spectator* by various correspondents, who corroborate as well as supplement one another. We shall give it here as it is excellently authenticated and there is very little room left to doubt its truth and accuracy—a great consideration in such matters. Mr. Moreton Frewen, the well-known writer on banking and finance who has contributed on several occasions to our columns, first brought it prominently forward and then another writer gave full particulars amplifying as well as verifying the facts from his local and personal knowledge. A third writer also contributed something corroborating the two. We may, therefore, accept this as one of the best instances of longevity on record. William Horrocks, a connection of the celebrated astronomer, Jeremiah Horrocks who first discovered the transit of Venus in 1639 and died two years later in his twenty-third year, was born in 1657, married in 1682, had four children and lost his wife by death in 1739. He then married again, at the age of 86 in 1743, a woman of 28, and next year had a son by this wife named James who died on September 1, 1844. William died in 1755 when he was 98, and James in his 101st year. Thus the lives of these two, father and son, extended over 188 years. The evidence for all these facts is in the parish registers of Bradshaw in Lancashire, where also is the portrait of John Horrocks taken when he was in his hundredth year by Duval, an artist well known in Manchester. The President of the Chetham Society of Manchester satisfied himself about the parish register certificates. The Earl of Derby and John Bright paid a visit to John Horrocks in 1843. The anonymous writer of the above details in the *Spectator*, says that having been born in the reign of George IV., he too could have seen John then, but being then too young, he did not appreciate the interest to be had in seeing a man of a hundred years, though he regrets his mistake now. John, it is recorded, was hale and hearty to the end, and on one occasion when in his ninety-first year, he walked twenty-one miles in one day, to record his vote as a householder for the county. William Horrocks was born when Cromwell was the ruler of England as Protector, and he and his son lived right through the reigns of eleven successive sovereigns from Charles II to Victoria a very remarkable record. The grandson of John named Simon Horrocks died at the age of 74 in 1886, and the four generations from William to him measured 229 years. Another instance of longevity that came to notice in this very interesting correspondence in the *Spectator* was that of the present venerable Earl of Leicester, who is 85 and whose father was born so long ago as 1754, the great lives of father and son measuring 153 years at present. In India it would be very difficult, if not quite impossible, to come across such instances of the lives of father and son spanning very long periods, because people hear marry very early and become fathers at a young age, and thus the lives of father and son, even if very long, run concurrently. The most remarkable instance among Parsis is that of the late Davar Modi of Surat, who died in December last, and of his father who was born in 1769, their joint lives extending over a period of 138 years. Mr. Karkaria brought this instance prominently into notice in his community through the leading Parsi paper some time ago, and called out for an instance giving a longer period for the lives of father and son among the Parsis. But none such was forthcoming because most probably none such exists. The late Davar of Surat and his father lived under all the twenty-six Governors-General of India from the very first, Warren Hastings down to the present Lord Minto. His father was born four years before the Regulatory Act of 1773, laying the foundation of proper British administration in this country, was passed. He could have seen Lord Clive as he was five years of age at the time of the premature death of the hero of whose great victory at Plassey his son just missed by six months witnessing the 150th Anniversary which we all celebrated in June last.

◆

THE BOMBAY VICTORIA.

THE Bombay hack victoria has, during the last few days, been having such a very good time, owing to almost constant rain, that the public has almost ceased to think of its defects. When it is a choice between the worst hack victoria and a prompt soaking, few people would hesitate over the lesser of two evils. The dirtiness of the vehicle is at once apparent to any one who enters it with a clean cotton or silk suit, and the dirt is of a kind that often defies the art of the dhobi. It seems as if the rag, that had wiped the wheels and swivel gear of the front axle, had been used to give a final polish to the leather cloth cushions to which the tarry axle grease of the wheel imparts a spurious lustre. This grease has a solvent action on the enamel which is henceforth sticky and a trap dust of all kinds. As for vermin—Does not the victoria Contrive a double debt to pay A bed by night, a vehicle by day? As for design, Who that has any knowledge of ironwork can fail to observe what a waste of metal there is in the very badly designed framing. There are pieces that are quite useless; others that might be reduced by many pounds without detriment, the splash boards are generally out of place and too heavy. An ordinary hack victoria weighs 578 pounds and a passenger will average 130 lbs. Taking the mean load to be 2½ passengers or 325 lbs. the horse draws, including the driver, a total load of 983 lbs. of which the passengers, who pay, contribute only 33 per cent. The horse, therefore, draws a non-paying load equal to twice that which pays, and the non-paying load is constant. The reckla weighs 350 lbs. and will carry 4 persons and the driver, or 650 lbs. The two draught bullocks draw each a total of 500 lbs. of which 48 per cent. is non-paying and 52 paying load when full. The reckla is the more economical vehicle. In the victoria, the heavy and dirty flannel lined leather apron is gradually giving way to a lighter waterproof material, but leather continues to be the material of the hood, although nothing can be less suitable for a shelter against the sun on account of its colour, while as a shelter against rain it is no better than any good waterproof canvas which is both lighter and cheaper. The competition of the new electric tramcars with their superior accommodation and increased rate of speed, will certainly affect the revenues of the victorias, so that any one proposing to take up the business of hired conveyances would do well to spend a few hundred of rupees over a thorough revision of the design of his vehicles. A saving in weight of 30 per cent. could be realised by one experienced designer without increasing the cost of the structure or affecting its durability. Many useful hints might be had from the framing of the motor car. As a considerable proportion of the fares are single ones, there is room for a certain proportion of two wheeled vehicles of light construction requiring less traction power than the victoria. For this, there are many good models. The dirty condition of most of the existing victorias renders it imperative that they should have removable linings of washable material which would dispense altogether with leather cloth. Any intelligent proprietor should understand that light vehicles are a direct saving in horseflesh and that if the vehicles are clean and cool, they will have an immediate preference on the part of the public.

◆

NAVAL LEADERS IN THE LORDS.

THE late Lord Clanwilliam, by right of his sixty years' service in the Royal Navy, was the accredited, though unofficial critic and exponent of naval affairs in the House of Lords. That position now falls to Lord Ellenborough, who can also look back upon a career during which his first medal was won in China fifty years ago. But had Fate been kinder to the late Admiral Lord Clanwilliam, his lordship might have gone to his grave with the knowledge that his successor in the historic titles of the Meades would be able to continue the tradition, and be the unofficial representative of the Navy in the House of Lords. But Lord Gillford, the heir of Clanwilliam, after spending nearly thirty years afloat, died prematurely in 1905, albeit our high-priced and old-world contemporary makes him still "pursuing an active career in the Navy," in the same bland vein in which it published an obituary notice of a Gallant Officer still trimming his rose bushes and weeding the well-gravelled pathway of his pretty little villa in Sunny Southsea! Lord Ellenborough's career in the Royal Navy was equally as notable as that of the late Lord Clanwilliam, although the former never rose above the rank of commander. Lord Ellenborough was educated at Charterhouse, and before serving as a midshipman aboard H. M. S. *Highflyer* during the Chinese war of 1857-60, he had already seen something of active service as a naval cadet on H. M. S. *Colossus* during the Russian trouble. In 1867 Lord Ellenborough,—or Lieutenant Law, as he then was—passed as naval interpreter in French at the Royal Naval College, and during the Ashanti War of 1873 he commanded H. M. S. *Coquette*. Lord Ellenborough was a thoroughly practical sailor, and is a great authority and writer upon sextants and other nautical instruments, and no man in the House of Lords commands greater respect than he when naval affairs are the subject of the debate. The late Admiral Lord Clanwilliam was an Irish peer and it is interesting to note that he died on the anniversary of the disaster to the sloop-of-war *Swan*, which sunk off Waterford on August 4, 1782, when one hundred and thirty souls were lost.

IN recognition of their artistic work at the Opera, the King has conferred the Victorian Order on Signor Caruso and M. Gilbert.

THE Florio and Rubattino Company's s. s. *Levanzo*, which left Bombay for Hongkong on the 19th July, arrived at Hongkong yesterday.

IT appears that the intention of the Amir was to remain at Herat until the 11th instant and no official confirmation has yet been received of the Transborder report published yesterday to the effect that His Highness has already left that station.

ACCORDING to a report from Kabul, the Amir is erecting pillar-boxes, and is introducing postal facilities. It is added (says Reuter) that a new stamp has been recently issued.

THE Dominion Government is constructing (says Laffan) a military road 8ft. wide from Edmonton (Alberta) to the Yukon territory, a distance of 1600 miles, through a region which civilization has not touched. At intervals of twenty miles log houses are erected as halting places.

THE King of Siam, visiting the Roskilde Cathedral, was measured on the historical column where the measurements of all the monarchs of Europe are engraved. King Chulalongkorn proved (the Copenhagen correspondent of the *Morning Leader* says) to be exactly the same height as was the Czar Nicholas ten years ago. The King paid a visit to the royal china manufactory, where he appeared to be immensely pleased with three white china elephants, exclaiming "Dear me, they are too small for teak piling.'

MRS. BEERBOHM TREE, speaking at the Queen's College dinner, said she was a pupil of the college for five years. After she had gone through the mill—the Stuart Mill—a good many times, and when she had done the second book of Virgil till her brain was dog-eared, she gave up learning, and tried to teach. She became what Barrie would call a "college tweenie"—a sort of intellectual buffer between the backward pupil and the forward professor. Those were the halcyon days of labour and learning and hero-worship. One girl took Henry Irving for her idol, and every day made a long detour to pass his window. Many years after she met him in the flesh, and no longer concealed her love. The answer was "Very nice, very interesting, but that was not my window. I lived opposite."

OUR BERLIN LETTER.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The Press and Peace.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BERLIN, JULY 19.

The foremost Austrian newspaper *Neue Freie Presse* called attention to the fact that none of the High Contracting Powers had given notice of termination of the treaties of alliance by the end of June and that, therefore, the triple alliance remain in force for another six years after its termination i. e. until June, 1914. As this statement has not been contradicted by any of the three allied Governments, it has the stamp of truth on it. One may even go further and say that it has been emphatically corroborated by the visit of the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Baron Aehrenthal, to his Italian Colleague Signore Tittoni and by the audience granted to both simultaneously by the King of Italy.

The prophets who from the frictions that during the last few years became known between the allied powers had drawn the conclusion that the end of this oldest of existing alliances was near, are naturally disappointed. But they will try to save their fixed idea by arguing that despite its renewal it is after all only a paper alliance, there being no guarantee that each of the allied powers will fulfil the obligations involved in the articles of the agreements. Such a contention cannot either be proved or disproved from available data, for the excellent reason, that during the twenty-five years of its existence no *casus foederis* ever occurred. Nor am I prepared to defend the thesis that it is inconceivable that in the case of war the one or the other of the three powers may fail to turn up, be it on account of popular feeling being opposed to war or be it out of fear of complications of her own with an outside power against which the whole military strength is wanted or be it for some other reason. This lack of absolute reliability exists, however, in the same degree for the Russo-French League and for the numerous other *ententes* which have seen the light during the last five years. Egotistic motives and particular interest of a single State will always, in case of collision, get the better of federal obligations. If under any circumstances it should become obvious that a State while fulfilling its duty to its ally would greatly endanger its existence, the instinct of self-preservation is sure to be stronger than the dictates of good faith. An individual may commit suicide if a point of honour cannot be satisfied; for a State this alternative does not exist. By these admissions it by no means follows that the Triple Alliance or, for the sake of that any of the other existing alliances are of no practical value. On the contrary there are

THREE DECIDED ADVANTAGES

connected with the very existence of such alliances. Firstly every enemy of either ally is frightened to rush into war since it can never be foreseen whether after all the alliance will not come into play so that there is at once a powerful coalition to be contended with. Secondly the alliances and before all the Triple Alliance—are a guarantee of peace, because on their account frictions between the allied powers themselves will be, if not prevented, at least freed of the danger of explosion. On the occasion of the recent meeting of Baron Aehrenthal with Signore Tittoni, the Italian Government Telegraph Agency *Agenzia Stefani* hit the point by saying that in the course of conversation between the two statesmen, expression was given to the sentiments of sincere amity that *in consequence of the Alliance* unite both Government and nations. With other words: if there were no triple alliance both States had commenced hostilities against each other long ago. The agitation of the Italian Irredenta in the Tyrolese and at Triest, and the rivalry of both powers in the Balkan peninsula would have given many opportunities for dangerous complications. As matters stand it was always possible to arrive at a compromise because both governments wish to preserve the alliance and because the alliance enables them to avoid the appearance as though the compromise was accepted at the bidding of either power.

The third advantage is reaching still farther. If an allied power comes into any kind of imbroglio with an outside power, the allies will offer their best services for friendly mediation. They will be induced to try their best for very selfish reasons, viz., in order to avoid the perplexing choice between the allied and another friendly power. Thus Italy e. g. will always consider it her duty to help to bridge over political and diplomatic ruptures between France and Germany. If Sr. Visconti-Venosta failed in this task at the Algeciras Conference, it may be put down as an exception to the rule.

For these three reasons the continuation of the Triple Alliance is a matter of congratulation from the standpoint of the friends of peace. This renewal of the alliance, effected so quietly and without display, may be considered as more conductive to the peace of the world than the Hague Conference with all its pompous inauguration.

A GERMAN CHEQUE SYSTEM.

The provisional draft of a Bill for facilitating the settling of accounts by Cheques has been published by the Imperial Government of Germany with a view of soliciting comments and suggestions. While here is not much to be said about the contents of the 29 paragraphs of the proposed Statute, it is highly remarkable that a country in such a high state of economic development as Germany is only now thinking of constructing the necessary legal basis for the general use of Cheques as a means of paying accounts. It is true a similar bill was already prepared in 1892, but on account of certain penalties provided for overdrafts on current accounts it had no chance to be passed in the Diet. But even this move of 15 years ago appears very much belated in comparison with other countries. Indeed the peculiar circumstances of every-day business life in Germany give us the only explanation of this extraordinary delay. Even now some bankers do not find this innovation necessary. They argue that there are three peculiar features of German money intercourse that stand in the way of making the Cheque system acceptable for the general public as it is in other countries. In business transactions on a larger scale the system is already in use; for these circles no new law was required. Those three German peculiarities of the middle classes are: Firstly the enormous popularity of the Postal money order system for a halfpenny you get the money brought to the house; you are allowed to use a part of the order form like an ordinary post-card and the postage for sending 5 £is only two pence No wonder that this convenience is greatly appreciated. Secondly the parcel post has introduced the cash on delivery system, that mask the remittance by cheque superfluous in many cases. Thirdly, however, the bad German custom that tradespeople send the bill to their customers only once or twice a year will stand in the way of making the general people feel the advantage of keeping a current account with some bank. But despite these three peculiarities the leading circles of mercantile and banking world are convinced that it is necessary for the German public to get accustomed to the most advanced system money transactions. It is pointed out as an obvious abuse of the gold coinage that in Germany the postmen carry every day about 1½ million Latr in their bags from house to house and that the public pays just as much in coin at the post offices. Then there is the inconvenience of keeping a large amount of money in the house when payments fall due and the nuisance of getting change from messengers who are sent to cash bills. All that would disappear if everybody would have his banking account and his cheque-book. Moreover, it is desirable to make an end to the present system of splattering about the gold coinage of the country into so many small spectacles of the house-holds and shops. Instead it would be much more advisable to keep the bulk of it in the vaults of the banks as the mainstay of the currency. Lastly it would be a decided change for the better if the custom still prevalent in provincial towns to pay at the end of the year would give room to the usage of sending a cheque at once; small tradespeople would thereby avoid much unpleasantness with bad paymasters besides the loss of interest involved in the present system. On the whole the advantages of the Cheque system are obvious enough. The leading members of the chambers of commerce and the banks have therefore done their best to enlighten the public on these points. It goes without saying that very soon after the passage of the new law the new system will be as popular in Germany as we find it already in so many other countries of high economic development.

THE PRESS AND PEACE.

In a recent number of the "Contemporary Review" two of the leading English publicists, Mr. Sidney Low and Mr. P. W. Bunting, discuss various questions relating to the Press, its influence on international amenities, even on war and peace. Both were just returned from their trip to Germany and candidly state their surprise that in Germany the conditions of life, the prevailing sentiments and notions about warfare and militarism are quite different and, to some extent, even directly opposite to what was generally taken for granted in England. They assert that they found in Germany a general love of peace, intermixed, it is true, with a certain suspicion directed against England. Now they ask themselves the question: what is the cause why on one hand so much suspicion against the foreign policy of England is—undoubtedly without sufficient reason—felt in wide circles of the German public and why on the other hand in England the Germans are considered a nation bent on conquest and ever ready to bear down upon its neighbours, while as a matter of fact United Germany has never had a fight for the last thirty-seven years.

The solution of this problem is found in the organisation and peculiar character of a portion of the Press. This is adduced not only with reference to England and Germany, but just as well to all other countries. But England and Germany at present offer an especially instructive instance for demonstration. The point is this: In London there are the Correspondents of German papers, and in Berlin the Correspondents of English papers respectively, always on the alert to send news as interesting and sensational as possible. Now events that really make a stir or appeal to the interest of the general reader are very few and far between. Comments on the every-day occurrences are apt to become dry in the same proportion as they keep faithfully to the facts; only the Correspondents of the larger periodicals are welcome with carefully worked out articles of this kind. Other Editors simply throw such academic treatises into the waste-paper basket. Nevertheless the Correspondents of these sensational papers are in the necessity of sending "copy" regularly. It nothing worth reporting happens, it is to be "cooked" somehow. The Correspondents have

A CLEVER DEVICE.

If they can find in some obscure London papers abusive leader against Germany, the German Correspondents jump at it at once and telegraph it in *extenso* to their own paper. In the same way the English Correspondents in Germany have their favourite hunting grounds. If one of the minor Pan German papers which with their subscription list of 2,000 or 3,000 readers are of no consequence whatever, indulges in a furious diatribe against Albion, that goes into the Latest intelligence column of quite a number of English papers. It is not in the interest of these Correspondenst to take the reader into their confidence by hinting to the insignificance of the paper quoted; for thereby the importance of the contribution would be at a great discount. Some amusingly absurd effects of this *modus operandi* are at hand. Quite recently a German maniac who is not taken serious by anyone in Germany has written a book in which a phalanx of German balloons is represented as future successful conquerors of England. While in Germany this aerial strategist is deservedly laughed at, long abstracts of that nonsense were reproduced in many London papers with the result that many Englishmen are impressed with the idea that such absurd hopes are earnestly entertained in Germany.

The worst of this practice is, that the two nations are not only wrongly informed about each other but in course of time get suspicious and infuriated one against the other. At last an antidose ought to be administered not only in the interest of England and Germany but of all nations. Englishmen have often generously taken the initiative in matters of humanity; in fact they have never lost their confidence in the moral strength of humanitarian views as a kind of supreme court for international litigation. If unfortunately this moral court of appeal is not yet sufficiently recognized to prevent all warlike complications and outrages, it ought to have authority enough to eradicate such correspondences of minor papers that do not shrink from exciting violent emotions for the sake of sensation. A more elevated taste and greater tact in international matters ought to be proof against licentiousness of this type. Perhaps the Pacifists of all countries might find here a rallying point and disqualify all unfair bits of news that are merely calculated to make a stir by extravagant reports and poisoned insinuations.

L. ASCH.

AHMEDABAD NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, AUGUST 4.

No signs of rain having appeared here till the middle of July, people were much disappointed and the worst fears were entertained about the monsoon. The Bunias were raising the price of grain and on all ordinary necessaries of life, but at last the deferred monsoon advanced from Bombay to here and there has been good and beneficial rain all over the Ahmedabad district, and prospects are greatly improved, and the fear of a famine has totally disappeared. We have already received 14 inches up to date, and now a break would be generally welcomed. Mr. R. M. Kennedy, Commissioner, N.-W. P., being ill goes home by the next mail, and he will be relieved by Mr. J. de C. Atkins who, a few months ago acted for him, while he was on special duty.

Miss McAfee being promoted as Lady Superintendent, left here last week to take charge of the Barton Female Training College at Rajkote. There were large number of ladies and gentlemen present to bid her good-bye. She was very popular among native ladies on account of her kind and sympathetic nature. It is gratifying that in this change Miss Fielding and Miss Payne, B. A., got their well-earned promotions, and to the last place Mr. K. H. Vakil, B. A., is appointed for the present until a lady graduate comes from Poona. It is hoped that the claims of Miss Poggo who had worked more than a year while Miss McAfee was on leave in England, will not be forgotten by the Educational Department when the proper time comes.

Two prosecutions were started in the Magistrates' Courts by Mr. N. S. Tavaria, an Abkari Inspector, one against Isafkhan for keeping more than ten tolas of opium and one against Dhulagi for illicit possession of country liquor. Both being successful, the accused were fined Rs. 40 and Rs. 30 by Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Nanavattee and by Mr. Elliot, Magistrates, respectively.

A team of the Gujarat College left this on Thursday for Baroda to play a cricket match with the Baroda College.

Through the kindly exertions of Mr. Laundan and Mr. Elliot a cricket match was played last week between the Government Telegraph team and the Gymkhana. The match was won by the Telegraph team by six wickets and one run.

The health of the town is good, but the credit cannot be given to the municipality. The conservancy arrangements are lamentably defective and inadequate. There being a lack of supervision over sweepers heaps of mud and filth are accumulated in the streets and on the main roads.

During the past week there were 107 deaths recorded here. Dysentry is the prevailing disease.

THE engine-driver of a Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western goods train near Little Falls, six miles from Paterson, New Jersey, saw a red lantern waved frantically backwards and forwards as his train was running at a high rate of speed. He whistled for brakes and brought the train to a sudden stop. Then the conductor and brakesman went ahead to see what the trouble was. They found themselves, says the *Telegraph's* correspondent, looking into the muzzles of large revolvers, held by six men wearing masks. No time was lost by the trainmen in obeying the command to hold up their hands, and one bandit stood guard over them while the others broke open the cars. The robbers expressed their disappointment over the fact that it was only a freight train, saying they expected a passenger express. After giving the trainmen a warning not to move for at least five minutes they drove rapidly away in a wagon, and no trace of them can be discovered.

THE NEW INDIAN BILL.

NO MENTION OF NATIVE COUNCILLORS.

Reduced Salaries Criticised.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The House of Commons has unanimously passed the second reading of the Council of India Bill.

Mr. Morley briefly explained the measure.

Mr. Balfour said he did not object to it, but he questioned the wisdom of reducing salaries.

Mr. O'Donnell moved the rejection of the Bill, and said that nothing would be more dangerous than the introduction of Natives unless they were representative men.

Mr. Morley pointed out that the Bill did not mention Natives.

Mr. Rees, Sir Henry Cotton, and Sir John Jardine supported the Bill.

Mr. O'Donnell withdrew his amendment.

THE SUGAR CONVENTION.

Modification Proposed.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

In the House of Lords, Lord Elgin announced that a Protocol modifying the Sugar Convention had been drafted by the Brussels Commission, and would be signed on September 1st, if accepted by the Powers.

THE MEDITERRANEAN COMMAND.

Allocation of Official Residences.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

General H. F. Grant, the new Governor of Malta, will assume office in October and will occupy the [illegible]mander of the Infantry Brigade. [illegible] will occupy the Palace at [illegible] and of the Eastern [illegible]

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

Merchants Petition the Viceroy.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Reports from Belfast state that the Grain and Flour merchants are memorialising the Viceroy for the protection of their carters, stating that lawless bands control the streets.

A dozen strikers have been sentenced—one to six months' imprisonment—in connection with Saturday's disturbances.

NIGERIAN RAILWAY.

Great Scheme to Aid Cotton.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Winston Churchill announced that the Government had decided to authorise the immediate construction of four hundred miles of railway in Northern Nigeria at an estimated cost of £1,230,000.

One of the objects in view is the development of cotton-growing.

NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

King and Queen Present.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The King and Queen and the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught made a trip to sea on board the *Dreadnaught* and witnessed gunnery practice by 12-inch guns.

The guns fired twelve shots in three minutes, scoring eleven hits and nine bulls. The range was one and a half miles and the target was eighteen by eighteen feet. Their Majesties afterwards witnessed submarine manœuvres, both above and below water.

THE TRANSVAAL LOAN.

Rejection Attempted.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

Mr. Cox, M.P., has given notice that he will move the rejection of the Transvaal Loan, because the Colony denies to law-abiding subjects of His Majesty the rights of civilized men.

THE STANDARD OIL CASE.

Two Years' Delay for Final Orders.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The Standard Oil Stock is not affected by the recent judgment.

A telegram from New York states that it is believed that two years will elapse before the higher courts will decide the question.

ATTEMPT TO SWIM THE CHANNEL.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

Heston, who attempted to swim the Channel, failed to do so, when four miles from the French coast. Another man named Wolffe also failed when three-quarters of a mile from the French coast.

THE KING OF SIAM.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

King Chulalongkorn has arrived in Berlin.

PEKING-PARIS RACE.

Prince Borghese in Berlin.

LONDON, AUGUST 5.

Prince Borghese has arrived in Berlin.

TSAR AND KAISER.

"IN THE CAUSE OF PEACE."

International Questions Discussed.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]
LONDON, AUGUST 5.

The meeting of the Tsar and Kaiser at Swinemuende is attracting attention.

It is believed that the two monarchs discussed the Anglo-Russian Agreement, which has been practically concluded and communicated to Germany. The situation in the Balkans and the possibility of better relations between France and Germany were also discussed.

Altogether, the meeting is likely to promote the interests of peace, especially in view of King Edward's coming Interviews with the Kaiser and the Austrian Emperor.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

Semi-official statements, published in Berlin and St. Petersburg, declare that the discussions at Swinemuende covered all questions of moment, and testified to the desire of both Powers to preserve the peace of the world.

They in no way modified existing alliances while strengthening Russo-German friendship.

The statements express confidence that the action of France and Spain in Morocco, consequent on recent events, will lead to no complications, and say it is recognized that the Russo-Japanese Convention, and the prospective Anglo-Russian Agreement are most conducive to the maintenance of general peace.

THE MOROCCO CRISIS.

Troops Landed at Cassablanca.

MOORISH QUARTER BOMBARDED.

LONDON, AUGUST 6.

The French and Spanish Men-of-War have landed at Casablanca a force, which was attacked by Khabyles. Six French soldiers and one officer were wounded. After posting guards at the Consulates *La Galilee* bombarded the Moorish quarter and surroundings.

MADRAS BANK ANNUAL MEETING.

Sir Henry King on Gold Reserve Fund.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS AUGUST; 6.

The Annual general meeting of the Bank of Madras was held yesterday evening. It was resolved that a bonus of one month's salary be paid to the whole staff of the Bank in consideration of the excellent results of the year's work, a liberal concession which was thoroughly well deserved.

In his speech, Sir Henry King, th President of the Bank, referred briefly to the failure of Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., and stated that the interests of Bank had been and were being most closely guarded, that it was considered that the Bank was well secured against loss, that all direct advances to the late Firm had been paid in full; that a substantial amount had been received towards indirect advances to the Mysore Sugar Co and Arbuthnot's Industrials. Having referred to the Presidency Banks Act Amendment Bill with, a view to condemn it in so far as it failed to afford facilities for these Banks to borrow in the London market, Sir Henry King commented adversely on the diversion of a portion of profits on coinage in India from the Gold Standard Reserve Fund, in order to provide for the further development of railways. While the object to which this money was to be devoted was unassailable. Sir Henry King doubted whether the diversion could be made without impairing the credit of the country and endangering the stability of exchange. He expressed the hope that the protests that had been made by the Chamber of Commerce would have the desired effect that in future the Gold Standard Reserve would not be tampered with on any account whatevever until the effective maintenance the Gold Standard had been assured and was safe against whatever danger might assail it. Lastly, the President expressed the hope that the absorption of a greater portion of the Madras Railway by the Southern Mahratta Railway would not prejudicially affect Madras, but would cause the trade of the city to expand.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON

Assumes Charge on 12th Instant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA AUGUST 6.

Sir Denzil Ibbetson will take over charge of the Lieut-Governorship from Mr. Gordon Walker on the 12th instant.

As Sir Denzil Ibbetson's leave has not yet expired, and a trifling supplementary operation is requisite to complete the cure so successfully effected by the London doctors, His Honour is postponing for a few days the taking over his post as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, and the officiating arrangements made during his absence continue.

CHANGES IN WARD ESTATE MANAGEMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, AUGUST 6.

The *Englishman* writes that Mr. Rolt, having resigned the post of Manager of the Bahadarpur and Shakerpura Estates, under the Court of Wards, Mr. Wynford Barrow, guardian of the minor and Manager of the Sujaasthal Estate in the district of Monghyr, has been appointed Manager *vice* Mr. Rolt.

HEAVY FLOOD ON THE JHELUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 6.

A Srinagar correspondent telegraphed on Monday :—"The Jhelum has risen 13 feet in 24 hours, after the continuous rains for two days. The country is flooded above Srinagar and a heavy flood is threatened.

FININCIAL DEVOLUTION COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

The terms of reference of the Indian Committee under Mr. Meyer which is to pave the way for the Royal Commission on Financial Devolution in India have now been settled, and the particulars are likely to be made public very shortly.

THE "JUGANTAR."

"British Government a Grotesque Lie."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, AUGUST 6.

The following is an extract from an article headed "A Sea of Blood," an extract of which appears in this morning's *Englishman*. The *Jugantar*, which, it is alleged, is now published at the *Sandhya* Press, in its last issue, has the following :—

"It is by fraud that the English have acquired India. The history of their invasion of India is but an account of blemishes on the character of every Englishman. By adopting various deceptive means, he deprived the Native kings of this vast golden land in peace : thus it is that his invasion of India is not based on morality even : On the other hand, we have ample proofs of injustice and sin in this state of matters. The Englishman is put into a great dilemma whenever he accuses anyone of disseminating sedition. A question naturally arises in his mind, 'Whose is the cause of virtue, the Indians' or mine ?' When the Englishman first sought to frame the section, this certainly arose in his mind. If we scan the wording of this all destructive section, we can readily see that the Englishman was in grave doubts as to the legality of the English possession in India. Hence the addition of the words, "established by law." Should an appeal be not made here to law, the very bottom would be knocked out of the huge machinery of English Government. But, on an enquiry, a question of doubt arises under what law did the English establish themselves in India ? But, from the point of view of the Indian, has the word sedition any meaning ? If it be the united desire and will of the whole nation to shake off the foreign yoke and to gain independence in the eyes of God and Justice, whose claim is more lawful, the Britishers' or the Indians'? Certainly the Indians'.

"Not to speak of English foreigners, a native king has no right to check the will of the whole nation. The sacred efforts of every Indian must advance towards this goal, and he will not be daunted by a thousand obstacles. He will make ready to realise and attain the aim that the Indian has taken, namely, that independence is to be a cure-all. He is determined to gain this, even if he has to swim in a sea of blood.

"The Indian Empire of the English is a vain thing, a phantasm. To day the Indian suffers so much misery because of his having entertained such a grotesquely absurd lie ages ago. Hermits of India have said,'Destroy what is untrue, and establish the truth.' This system of Foreign Government, based on crime and injustice, is a downright untruth. Therefore, one should substitute a true Swadeshi Government for it. Let Truth come out."

THE "INDIA" SEDITION CASE.

Dina Nath's Application for Bail Refused.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, AUGUST 6.

A Division Bench of the Punjab Chief Court' composed of Sir William Clark, Chief Judge, and Mr. Justice Chitnis, heard an application for bail pending the hearing of an appeal against his conviction by Dina Nath who was sentenced by Mr. Boyd, I.C.S., Special Magistrate, on July 30, to five years' rigorous imprisonment, in connection with the prosecution of *India* for printing a seditious article. Mr. Durga Dass, Pleader, supported the application which was opposed by Mr. C. E. Beven Petman, Assistant Legal Remembrancer, on behalf ot the Crown. Mr. Durga Dass said that his client was merely convicted of printing *India* and not of being Editor or Publisher ; that there was overwhelming documentary evidence that there had been a partition of Hindustan Press property between Dina Nath and his brothers.

The Chief Judge remarked that what the applicant had to do was to show that there was reasonable ground to believe that he was not guilty, and was not that on the evidence rather difficult ?

Mr. Durga Das said that the strongest matter on record was the fact that in the same copy of *India*, for publishing which Dina Nath had been sentenced, appeared an attack on Dina Nath himself.

The Chief Judge said that the Pleader's only argument was that the conviction was bad. The Magistrate had carefully gone into the whole question of that attack on Dina Nath, and without themselves going into the whole case they could not say he was wrong. The Court, intimating that they did not wish to hear Mr. Petman, refused the application for bail and fixed the hearing of appeal against the Magistrate's conviction for September 9th.

RAWALPINDI RIOT CASE.

Accused's Application for Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
LAHORE, AUGUST 6.

A Division Bench of the Punjab Chief Court, consisting of Sir William Clark, Chief Judge, and Mr. Justice Reid, disposed of an application for bail on behalf of Lakhu Shah, Municipal Commissioner, Dipa Shah, Khela Shah, Dr. Narsingh Das, Prema Shah Shanker Das, Dhoda Shah Daulat Ram, Moti Ram, Jiwa Shah and Anant Ram who are being tried at Rawalpindi on charges under Sections 147, 436 and 109 of the Indian Penal Code (abetment of rioting and abetment of causing mischief by fire). Mr. Lala Dwarka Das and Rai Sahib Sukh Dyal, pleaders, appeared for the petitioners, and Mr. Alwyn Turner, Government Advocate and Mr. Broadway, Public Prosecutor, Rawalpindi, Barristers appeared for the Crown.

The Special Magistrate had refused a similar application preferred to him on the ground that the offences charged against the accused persons were non-bailable and an application was thereupon preferred to the Rawalpindi Sessions Judge which had also been rejected as the latter authority presumed that the Special Magistrate would have released the accused on bail if there had been no sufficient ground for supposing that they had committed offence with which they stood charged.

The learned Judges of the Chief Court observed that there was no sufficient basis for the Sessions Judge's presumption and that the Magistrate's order did not purport to be based on these grounds. They accordingly set aside both the orders and with reference to Section 497 of the Code of Criminal Procedure directed the Special Magistrate, on a review of evidence, to consider whether there were reasonable grounds for believing that petitioners had committed the offences for which they are being tried and, if not, to release them on bail.

SWADESHI DAY.

Police Precautions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, AUGUST 6.

The *Bengali*, to-day, writes in view of the 7th of August celebration to-morrow :—"There is expected a huge gathering at Kalighat in the morning, where, after ceremonial ablutions in the river, the assembly will adjourn to the temple, where Sabak Sampradya will pray for the success of the Swadeshi movement. Astrologically speaking, the day is very auspicious to the Hindu, and, from his point of view, a ceremony like the above augurs well for the success of the movement."

Great police preparations are being made for to-morrow against any violence which is generally feared.

DEATH OF A PARSEE JOURNALIST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SECUNDERABAD, AUGUST 6.

The death occurred this morning of Mr. Edulji Rustomji Reporter, an old Government servant, who retired 22 years ago. Deceased was born in 1828, and after a short scholastic career joined the staff of the *Bombay Gazette*. Although he entered Government service and held the responsible positions of Income Tax Assessor and Collector of Wheel Tax, Mr. Reporter still contributed to the Press ; but six years ago he came to Secunderabad to spend his declining days with his son, Colonel Reporter, I.M.S., retired, at whose residence he expired. He passed peacefully away in his sleep early this morning. Death was due to heart failure. His remains will be conveyed to the Tower of Silence this evening.

The many friends in Bombay of Mr. Edulji Rustomjee Reporter, some years ago a prominent citizen here, will regret to learn of his death, which took place yesterday morning in the seventy-eighth year of his age, in the bungalow of his son, Lieutenant-Colonel M. E. Reporter, I.M.S., at Secunderabad, Deccan. Mr. Edulji was well known to be a man of a most generous disposition, always ready and willing to serve others at personal sacrifices, and made friends wherever he went. His good qualities had made him a great favourite in all native circles, and there are many who will regret his loss as that of a personal friend.

Educated at the Elphinstone College, Mr. Edulji was appointed in 1851 an assistant master in the Mumbadevi branch of the Elphinstone Institution in the time of Principal John Harkness. In the following year, he was engaged as Reporter and Translator on the Staff of the *Bombay Gazette* in the time of Mr. John Connon, the Proprietor and Editor of the paper, who formed a very high opinion of him, and considered that he had more than fulfilled every expectation that had been formed of him. Mr. Edulji left the *Bombay Gazette* in May 1857, when Mr. John Mawson, Editor of the paper during the absence of Mr. John Connon, wrote to Mr. Edulji—"I would much regret your leaving us were it not that I believe the service on which you are now entering presents a broader field for your ability and industry, and promises a more adequate reward for their exertion than is to be formed in connection with the newspaper Press in this country." Leaving the Press, Mr. Edulji entered Government service as an Assistant in the Allenation Department under Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft, who was then on special duty and officiating Collector and Magistrate of Surat. In December 1860, on the recommendation of Mr. A. F. Bellasis, Collector of Surat, Mr. Edulji was appointed Income Tax Assessor for the City of Surat, and discharged his duties to the satisfaction both of Mr. Bellasis and Mr. E. W. Ravenscroft.

In 1868, Mr. Edulji having returned to Bombay, was employed by Mr. Arthur Crawford in the Bombay Municipality as Collector of Wheel Tax on Public Conveyances. He discovered several cases of fraud by cart-owners, and added to the Municipal revenue considerably. In February 1881, on the recommendation of Mr. J. H. Grant, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Edulji was appointed an Assistant Assessor on a high salary. In the market frauds, which were discovered during the incumbency of Mr. W. G. Pedder as Municipal Commissioner in 1874-75, Mr. Edulji rendered valuable help, and was officially thanked by Mr. Pedder for the assistance he had given him in the detection and prosecution of the offenders. In the time of Sir Charles Ollivant, Municipal Commissioner, Mr. Edulji retired on pension from the service of the Municipality, and did successful business as a yarn broker. About six years ago, he left Bombay and joined his son, Lieutenant Colonel M. E. Reporter, at Secunderabad, Deccan, where he had been living in peace and happiness.

RANGOON MUNICIPALITY.

Mr. Noyce Elected Secretary.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
RANGOON, AUGUST 6.

Mr. W. F. Noyce, who was recently called to the Bar in England and is a Eurasian by race, has been elected by the Municipal Committee as Secretary to the Rangoon Municipality on a salary of Rs. 750, rising to Rs. 1,000.

"Mr. Noyce was for several years Secretary in the office of Mr. Donald Smeaton, then Financial Commissioner of Burma and as such acquired much experience in Secretarial and Revenue work, such as the preparation of Budget Estimates of provincial, municipal and other local bodies, and also acquired the knowledge of accounts. As an Additional District Judge of Hanthawaddy Division, he became conversant with the trial of cases arising out of breaches of Municipal Bye-laws. It was on these claims that his eligibility found almost unanimous support.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY.—ARRIVALS AUGUST 6.—Forteath, Major, S. and T. Corps, on leave from Poona.

Martin, Capt., R.A.M C., on duty, from Poona.

DEPARTURES : AUGUST 6.—Plinston, Lieut., 31st Lancers, to rejoin, to Meerut.

John, Captain, R. D. Fus. on leave, to Australia.

Leake, Col., R.A.M.C., on leave to England.

Forteath, Major, S. and T. Corps, on leave to England.

Preston, Lt., Stafford Regt., on transfer to England.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, AUGUST 5.

The following Officers are appointed to the Burma Military Police:—Captain Moule, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkhas; Lieutenant Hersley, Corps of Guides, and Lieut. Kunhardt, 7th Punjabis.

Lieut. Martin, Royal Marine Light Infantry, has been appointed to the Unattached List for the Indian Army and will be attached to the West Riding Regiment.

Lieut. Pritchard, 27th Cavalry, is transferred to the 63rd Infantry.

Colonel Townshend, Shropshire Light Infantry, is appointed Assistant Adjutant-General of the Secunderabad Division from 2nd August.

Lieut. Woodward, Royal Warwicks, is posted to the 130th Baluchis, on appointment to the Indian Army.

Captain Eddowes, Manchester Regiment, is appointed Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, at Secunderabad.

The following exchanges have been approved :—Lieutenant Skinner, 19th Battery to 53rd Battery, Royal Field Artillery ; Lieut Murray, 53rd Battery to 4th Battery Royal Field Artillery. Lieut Burton 4th Battery, to 79th Battery ; Royal Field Artillery.

Lieut. Main sails for India on 4th September on appointment to 'D' Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.

Lieut. W. A. F. Jones, 62nd Battery, Royal Field Artillery, is transferred to the Home establishment and posted to the 6th Battery,Royal Field Artillery, at Gravesand.

IT has been decided to give 2nd class instead of deck passages to 1st class instructors of Volunteers, when travelling on duty by river in Burma.

CHITRAL RELIEFS FOR 1908.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, AUGUST 6

The following are the sanctioned movements in connexion with the Chitral Reliefs for 1908 :—

One section of 22nd Rajput Mountain Battery from Nowshera, one section No. 9 Company, 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners from Rawalpindi ; 1st Battalion 2nd Gurkha Rifles from Debra Dun will proceed to Keladrush, relieving one section of 22nd Derajat Mountain Battery which will proceed from Keladrush to Nowshera ; one section numbering a Company of 2nd Queen's Own Sappers and Miners proceeding by Rawalpindi and the 2nd Battalion, 39th Garhwal Rifles proceeding to Lansdowne ; the supporting troops, the 7th Rajputs from Malakand and Sections C and D, No. 113 Native Field Hospital will proceed as far as Daroga and join and return with the relieved troops.

PAGEANTS, SHOWS, AND THE SIMPLE LIFE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
WOODBRIDGE, JULY 19.

England—the practical, the hard-headed, the commercial-minded—has been attacked by a fit of sentimentalism, by a yearning for a vivid reproduction of past glories and a renaissance of dead and gone heroes. Her spectacular artists have obliged her and have been hard at work to satisfy this desire for a historical revival. Pageant after pageant has been devised, rendering all the most important events that have shaped the national character and built up the bulwark of Britain's boasted liberties. They have all, so far, been well conceived, and carried out religiously, in cheerful defiance of British weather, the actors, in their hundreds, braving the torrents of rain that, this year, did their best to ruin the most brilliant mediæval costumes, while the audience rose to the occasion by filling the enormous Grand Stands at stiff prices.

The Bury St. Edmund's Pageant is just over and is another triumph for Mr. Louis N. Parker, who was, as all the world by this time knows, responsible for the Warwick and Sherborne shows. Those who remember the ancient city of Bury will recognise the suitability of the old Abbey grounds there as a stage for historic events. They form, in the opinion of some, too sacred a spot, with hoary ruins still scattered over their hilly and broken expanse and bordered by the ancient stream, for the mumming, however good, of a mimic pageant. In this show there were Martyrs and Monarchs, Patriots and Saints, all more or less connected with Bury St. Edmund, though their characters did not equally lend themselves to travesty. The Pageant opened in a Roman Villa, where British Chieftains were being entertained by their Roman conquerors, the wild Iceni attending as slaves. Boadicea entered —a fine, majestic Queen, dressed in stately style : her rich auburn hair, of the Queen Elizabeth type, flowing free, roused the patriotic ardour of the Britains and triumphed over the haughty Romans, leaving the stage victorious. A Narrative Chorus, fifty strong, sang a synopsis of each Episode before the actors came on the scene. They were all Ancient Kings of East Anglia and their musical sketch of each historical episode was a considerable help towards the understanding of the plays, which followed in rapid but not confusing succession. The Martyrdom of St. Edmund, the Accession of Canute, the elevation of Abbot Samson, his strong Government of the Town, his death from grief when King John by his evil deeds brought the Papal Interdict on the Kingdom, were other Episodes. No pageant in England would be a success with Magna Charta left out. If King John did not sign it at Bury St. Edmunds, he there promised to sign, driven to this pledge by the pressure brought to bear on him by twenty-four sturdy earls and barons with their retinues and pages, every one of whom insisted on the hapless King solemnly promising at the Shrine of St. Edmund to give the people this glorious Charter.

"The seed at Bury sown, grew ripe at Runnymede," in the words of one of the poets of the Pageant. Next came the murder of Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester, at the instigation of Queen Margaret, for this State crime occurred within the shadow of St Edmund's Shrine.

"The New Age," a cheerful Act comprising the period 1533 to 1578, when Queen Elizabeth reigned supreme, was the final Episode, the culminating effect of the Pageant, full of life and action, celebrating the foundation of St. Edmund's Grammar School, and showing all the games, dances, and amusements of the time in full swing. No fewer than three thousand performers were on in this scene, of whom two hundred were principal characters. All were admirably coached, and the whole Pageant went with a freedom and a certainty of movement that proved Mr. Parker a Past Master in such shows. The dresses were not only historically correct, but rich in artistic beauty and texture. Mr. Parker directed from the roof of the Grand Stand, and each group fell into place with ease and grace—dancers, the crowds at the fair, knights, monks, and crowned heads, all moving without haste or confusion over the greensward and through the picturesque ruins that made an ideal staging for the Pageant. The final March Past was almost the best part of the performance. The passing of the personages, their suites, and the chorus took nearly half an hour, roars of applause following them as they moved out of sight. The words and music were not exciting, but that mattered little, for they were quite secondary to the scenic effect. Suffolk talent, to its credit be it said, was fully equal to their production or adaptation.

Costly as the staging of the Pageant must have been, the receipts from the Grand Stand, which was full all the week through, must have balanced the expenditure. No half price was the rule, and not a seat of the 4,000 was vacant. What will England do when she stops celebrating her historic glories to maintain in her people pride in their past ? Contemporary history is not as attractive or as picturesque, in spite of Tariff Reformers and the Colonial Premiers.

Woodbridge, that prides itself on having been for many years the residence and working-place of Edward FitzGerald, has just had a floral orgy. Ordinarily, it is a quiet spot and may be recommended to men—and women—who have borne the heat of the Eastern day and night. The air is dry and bracing, the soil is many feet deep of a cheerful coloured gravel wherein damp does not rest. Much less rain actually falls than in counties farther west. There is some occupation for the ample leisure that belongs to the evening of a busy life. An admirable eighteen-hole Golf course is within easy reach and has sufficient natural bunkers to make a walk round with Major Bogey enjoyable. Though a few miles from the sea, it is a good second to the Aldeburgh course—the best on the east coast. There is a tennis club with a high standard of play, where those who fear the Royal and Ancient Game can amuse themselves. The scenery round about is exceedingly pretty, intersected by roads in every direction ; there are any number of objects of interest, natural and architectural, within reach of the cyclist or motor-man. A tidal river, not too wide, gives much exercise to any one who sails its waters. The town is still innocent of manufactures, and though lodgings are few and far between, they are good when you get them. Houses are not very easy to hire, but there are some to be had if you sit down and wait till they are vacant. Above all things, life does not rush here. You may lead as simple an existence as you please, enjoying the soft do-nothing for which your soul longed many and many a time when working strenuously in India. Moreover, the acquisition of unbounded wealth is not an essential preliminary to settling here, though I do not deny that the more shekels you have the merrier will pass the fleeting hours. The place, like many other parts of the Eastern Counties is attracting returned Anglo-Indians. In and around Woodbridge, many people from different Presidencies have settled or have taken furnished houses for their holidays. As usual, they foregather with the cordiality that is only acquired east of Suez, where Englishmen dare to lay aside their steel armour-plate of formality.

On one day in the year, in July—the day of its Flower Show—Woodbridge goes wild with excitement and sacrifices business to pleasure in the most reckless fashion. The grounds of "The Grange," just opposite "The Little Grange," where once lived the translator of "Omar Khayyam," were given up for the Show. In the tents pitched under the trees in the spacious Park was ranged a feast, for the eyes, of absolutely perfect blossoms. The rose tent, that for sweetpeas—the passion for which has brought into being the most marvellous developments of that flower banks of carnations, begonias, geraniums, pansies, gladioli, clematis, gaillardias, poppies, tuberoses, and all other imaginable flowers, scented, single or double, made a show that would leave the most ardent admirer of the gorgeous East beggared for words to describe the wealth of colour and beauty of outline. Tropical luxuriance is a very fine thing, but perfect European horticulture is much better. Suffolk people appreciate all this beauty, for they made holiday to see it, and came from far and near, in their best toilettes, in motors, carriages, cars, and carts, filling the town with gaiety and new clothes. Fireworks and illuminations closed the Show, and the modest town was quiet again before midnight.

The telegram announcing Lord Lamington's resignation of the Governorship of Bombay does not come quite as a surprise to us. It has been so often spoken of ever since Lady Lamington's break-down in health, that it comes now as a confirmation of a previous belief. You in Bombay will appreciate the sense of duty that kept Lord Lamington at his post long after he must have wished to return to England, to watch over the restoration to health of one so dear to him. Mr. Muir-Mackenzie will have greatness thrust upon him early in his career as Senior Member of Council.

KARACHI NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, AUGUST 3.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

THE proceedings of this body would seem to be conducted in a most extraordinary way. Witnesses are called. The Committee is either unable or unwilling to hamper their flow of oratory by questions or examination of any kind. The witness (save the mark !) simply delivers himself of generalisations as brilliant as he can make them, introducing his own views on such corellated subjects as Imperial Indian Finance and Political Economy. The wise saws of generalisations are draped with modern instances, while the Committee hearkens with respectful admiration, and the *séance* is over.

If anybody is inclined to think that the above is hardly a fair view to take of the sittings of this most important Committee, let them peruse the following which appeared in the *Sind Gazette* of 30th July :—

The Hon'ble Mr. Webb, Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, gave evidence on the 25th instant at the India Office before the Indian Railway Committee. Mr. Webb urged that the amounts allotted by Government in recent years for railway construction and equipment in India had been seriously inadequate for the needs of the country and for the development of its trade. Calcutta, Bombay and Karachi experiences were quoted and special stress laid on the deficiencies of the North-Western Railway, which had been shamefully starved for funds in the past with the result that the Punjab wheat trade was now crippled and progress seriously checked. Mr. Webb animadverted on the policy of discouraging private enterprise in undertaking railway development which Government were unable themselves to tackle, and strongly condemned the present system of finance in India whereby railway management and construction were treated the same as other departments of Government, and the railways themselves regarded as sources of imperial revenue instead of as commercial enterprises requiring vigorous development according to commercial needs and standards.

THE SIND MADRESSEH.

Mr. T. H. Vines, the Principal of the Sind Madresseh, is to be heartily congratulated on his successful conduct of the school. Twelve boys passed the Matriculation, of whom one stood first in the Province and second in the whole Presidency, thus securing several valuable prizes and scholarships, while another boy secured the Lord Sandhurst Scholarship. Five boys also gained the School Final Examination Certificate. In games the Madresseh carried off the Sir Evan James' Football Cup and the Bherumal Thakurdass Challenge Shield for athletics. Funds have been freely forthcoming from the Mohamedan community and two new boarding-houses, the Hussanalli Hotel and the Khairpur Hotel, are now in course of preparation for construction.

An Old Boys' Club has been formed of which something has been already realized, and much more is expected, for the benefit both of past and present students and of the school itself, and so far the advance of education in its broadest and best sense among the Mohamedans of the Province.

NEW MUSIC.

(Messrs. B. H. J. Somake & Co., Karachi).
"FLOWER FAIRIES" ENTRACTE FOR PIANOFORTE
BY C. W. ANCLIFFE.

A graceful trifle from the facile pen of the Bandmaster of the 24th Regiment (South Wales Borderers.) We might suggest that music such as this, which will appeal chiefly to players of moderate skill, should be published with the fingering. In the repeat of the first theme at the octave, last bar but one of the first page, an unnecessary if harmless consecutive fifth is introduced. The misprint is reproduced on the last page but one. This hardly detracts, however, from the merits of the piece as a pleasing little composition.

Two Songs, No. 1. Wishes.
No. 2. A Song of Parting.

These songs are settings by Mr. Ancliffe again of two lyrics by Mr. B. H. J. Somake, presumably of the publishing firm.

The words are not very original either in conception or expression.

WISHES.

Roses rare,
Sweet and fair,
All with perfume blowing,
I would be,
Love, for thee
In thy pathway strewing,
And would twine,
Heart of mine,
Life with joys a-glowing.

All thy days
Sweetest lays
Birds should be a-singing ;
At thy feet
Thee to greet
Blossoms be a-springing ;
To the skies
Aye should rise
Sound of joy-bells ringing.

A SONG OF PARTING.

O love, why are we parted,
Must we never meet again ?
Can it be that all is over
And my love but bitter pain ?
Recall the vows you made, love,
And the troth you plighted me,
When we met amid the roses
Can it all forgotten be ?
Farewell my sweet, though parted here for ever,
Yet we shall meet in some far distant day,
When death's cold hand shall ope for us Life's portal,
In God's own land, O greet me, love, again !

The music, however, in both cases is better than the words and will be found effective and pleasing by singers. These songs are published in three keys and are dedicated by permission to Lady Minto.

LADY MINTO VISITS SIMLA HOSPITALS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
SIMLA, AUGUST 5.

Her Excellency the Countess of Minto, attended by Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Crooke-Lawless, visited Ripon and Walker Hospitals in Simla on Saturday morning. Majors Macrab and Heard showed Her Excellency over the buildings. The question of the proposed removal of the Dufferin Ward in Ripon Hospital was discussed. The present ward is very overcrowded and unsuitable in every way for increasing the work of the Dufferin Fund.

The Lady Doctor in charge, Miss George, has been successful in gathering together a large class of Dais for special training under the auspices of Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund. The need of new bedsteads of the Lawson-Tait pattern and bed side Dhurries for the Ripon and garden seats and a carrying chair for the Walker's Hospital was brought to notice, and Her Excellency has consented to provide them if possible, from one or other of her charitable funds.

Lady Minto seemed very pleased with her visit, both the hospitals as usual being in excellent order.

NEXT CRIMINAL SESSIONS IN MADRAS.

Long List to be Disposed of by Two Judges.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)
MADRAS, AUGUST 6.

I understand that it has been practically decided that two Courts will set in order to get through the long list of cases committed to the next Criminal Sessions of the Madras High Court. The Chief Justice will try the cases against Sir George Arbuthnot which, on the application by Mr. Napier to-day for Sir George, has been fixed for Monday the 26 Instant.

COLONEL P. MELVILL, Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, who was to have returned to India this autumn, has been granted one year's extension of leave at Home.

THE ATLANTIC RECORD.

"The Lusitania."

(Concluded from yesterday's *Bombay Gazette.*)

In 1893, they were transferred to the American Line and the American flag, and since then they have been first called "Paris" and "New York," and later still "Philadelphia" and "New York." The Cunard Line regained the record in 1893 with the "Campania" and "Lucania" of 12,950 tons and 30,000 horse-power, attaining a trial speed of 23 1/2 knots and a best average speed of 22 knots, which corresponds to a passage of about five days and eight hours from Queenstown to Sandy Hook. After this the American Line had two ships built in Philadelphia of 11,000 tons and 20,000 horse-power named the "St. Louis" and "St. Paul," about which a prodigious fuss was made on the other side of the Atlantic, as they were expected to "whip everything afloat" in true American style ; but they never succeeded in endangering the records made by the two Cunarders in average speed, and on all the occasions when they and the Cunarders sighted each other they were always soundly beaten. Of late they seem to have deteriorated in speed, though they are fast and comfortable ships. In 1897 appeared the most serious competitor the Cunard had encountered, in the Norddeutscher Lloyd, commonly called the North German Lloyd, which, though a line of many years' standing and the owners of many fine and speedy ships, had hitherto refrained from entering the lists. Their first steamer to attempt to lower the colours of the Cunard was the "Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse," already mentioned ; and the present writer took part at the time in an amusing controversy, in which national prejudice and bigotry, associated with cast-iron scepticism as to the value of anything "made in Germany" scoffed at the chances of the new-comer. The writer was, in common with all who had even a superficial acquaintance with the subject, fully aware of the great ability of the German designers and builders, and, to the chagrin of her detractors, the "Kaiser" completely fulfilled the expectations of her owners. She was of 14,350 tons and about 32,000 horse-power, and succeeded in attaining an average speed of 22·9 knots per hour. She was in other respects a notable advance on all preceding ships, and reflects great credit on her builders. She was succeeded and vanquished in turn by a new leviathan from the Hamburg-American Line, which had been steadily working itself into a position equal to that of the Norddeutscher Lloyd. She was named "Deutschland," and represented a still further advance, being of 15,000 tons, 38,000 horse-power, and over 23½ knots average speed. She was soon followed by the "Kronprinz Wilhelm," of about equal size and speed, and subsequently the "Kaiser Wilhelm II" of 19,000 tons, 40,000 horse-power, and 23½ knots, and her new sister "Kronprinzessin Cecilie," which together constitute the last word in the scramble for speed and luxury.

We are now, however, face to face with a fresh aspect of the case. It must be understood that as speed increases the horse-power must also increase out of all reasonable proportion, and with it the consumption of coal. The average layman is apt to think that to double the speed it is only necessary to double the horse-power, but this is very far, indeed, from being the case. The Cruiser "Terrible," for instance, of 14,200 tons "displacement" (not gross tonnage), uses about 2,500 horse-power for a speed of 11 knots, but in order to double this speed she has to develope 25,000 horse-power, or "ten-times" what was necessary at the lower speed ; and to attain a few extra knots after that would entail an increase still more out of proportion to the result. The figures for coal consumption reveal the same principle, and the question therefore naturally arises as to how far it is possible to increase speed without the sacrifice of profitable working. As Sir William White is so fond of saying : "In naval architecture 'C'est le dernier pas qui coute'." The Germans declare that these latest fast ships do actually pay, because the American passenger is so much more in a hurry than most ocean travellers, and is more willing to pay high rates for speed and luxury : on these vessels there are suites of rooms for which it is possible to pay £115 for about 6½ days occupancy, and it is stated that these are never vacant. The two German lines have a great advantage in the immense size of their fleet and consequent economy of working, and it is undoubtedly the case that their working expenses in the matter of wages, etc., are notably lower than those of British Lines, just as British Lines have an advantage over those of the United States. It is not true that they are in receipt of heavy support from the State, though this assertion is frequently made. However this may be, the great British lines have struck out a new course for themselves, and have constructed ships of enormous size, unexcelled comfort and steadiness, and the utmost accommodation for large numbers of all classes of passengers, with acceptance of what is now regarded as moderate speed, associated with extreme economy of working, and there is every evidence of their success. The first ship representing the new policy was the second "Oceanic" of the White Star Line, of 17,300 tons. When she was built it was publicly announced that there would be no attempt to excel the German ships in speed, as her horse-power was only sufficient to ensure a slight improvement on the "Teutonic," and the managers of the line aimed chiefly at absolute regularity of performance, which end has been attained. Since then the White Star have brought out such giants as the "Celtic" "Cedric," "Baltic," and "Adriatic," the last of which is some 25,000 tons ; while the Cunard have been equally enterprising with the "Ivernia," "Saxonia," "Caronia," and "Carmania." The "Carmania" is a ship of 21,000 tons and is fitted with steam turbines of 21,000 horse-power, giving her a speed of 19 knots.

In 1902, an event happened which disturbed the whole British nation. It was announced that some of the largest British lines, amongst which were the White Star and Leyland, had been bought over by a syndicate of American financiers, headed by Mr. Pierpoint Morgan, and that they were to be merged in a huge concern controlled by a joint Anglo-American Committee. Great efforts were made to reassure the British public that this did not mean the transference of their ships to a foreign flag, as they were to continue to fly the Red Ensign, but it was indisputable that the headquarters of the concern were to be in New York and that the prime mover of it was an American. The promoters on this side were Mr. Bruce Ismay, of the White Star Line, and Mr. (now Lord) Pirrie, of the shipbuilding firm of Harland and Wolff. There was profound uneasiness throughout the country, and much satisfaction was expressed that the Cunard Line, though approached, absolutely declined to have anything to do with the scheme and announced its intention of remaining militantly British. This it has done, to its infinite credit, and under the spirited and progressive management of the late Lord Inverclyde has waged a single-handed campaign with signal success. If rumour is to be trusted, however, the Combine, as it was called, was for some time in serious difficulty, partly owing to having paid too much for its property ; and it was openly stated that the Americans had, to use their own phrase, cut off a bigger chunk than they could chew, and in shipping circles it is believed that the control has passed once more into the hands of the British representatives—a theory that is supported by recent events. The national concern was, however, so great that it was determined by the Government to give State support to the Cunard Line to enable them to construct two gigantic vessels which were to exceed anything afloat in size and speed, in return for which they were to be held at the disposal of the Admiralty in time of war, when their unrivalled speed would be most useful in performing the functions of a cruiser. The speed decided upon was an average, in moderate weather, of 24 1/2 knots, and the Government undertook to advance a sum of £2,600,000 at 2 3/4 per cent interest, with an annual subvention of £150,000. The problem before the designers was one of extraordinary difficulty, and a long period during which the advice of all the scientific talent of the country was sought elapsed before it was made known that the details had been decided upon, and that the work had been entrusted to Messrs. John Brown & Co. and Messrs. Swan and Hunter, at Clydebank and Tyneside, respectively. The names of the two mammoths, as already stated, are "Lusitania" and "Mauretania," the former of which is now ready for sea. Their gross tonnage is 32,500 and their displacement, which is identical with the actual weight of the ship, is 44,500 tons, so that they completely dwarf the largest warship afloat, which is the Japanese "Satsuma," of 19,200 tons. Their length is 785 feet, which means that if they were stuck up on end they would be twice the height of St. Paul's Cathedral. They are provided with turbine engines, which were adopted at the time of design after careful examination of the results hitherto achieved in steamers of far smaller size and power. This decision needed considerable courage, as the turbine, though thoroughly successful as far as it had gone, had at the time hardly passed the experimental stage, but the experience of the Cunard Line with the "Carmania" in the meanwhile amply justifies their action, and there is every reason to hope that their confidence will be completely rewarded. These engines are designed to exert a combined power of 70,000 (H. P.), which shows clearly the price that must be paid for speed; but the writer will not be surprised if they indicate considerably more than this, as it has generally happened that turbine engines have largely exceeded the power for which they have been designed. There will be four propeller-shafts and four screws, with four gigantic funnels, and the ships should present a magnificent spectacle as they steam down the Mersey. It is needless to say that all the internal arrangements will be on the most princely scale, far exceeding anything so far attempted, with electric lifts to all decks, private suites, all kinds of Turkish, vapour, and electric baths, etc., and a gymnasium and nursery for the small fry. On the most recent express ships it has been the custom to provide restaurants as well as the ordinary meals in the saloon, so that those passengers who cannot support life on the sumptuous food provided seven times a day, will be able to keep at bay the cravings of hunger in the grill-rooms in the intervals between meals. Even the potatoes are peeled and the eggs boiled by electricity, so as to ensure the minimum of handling and the utmost nicety of correc. cooking. The turbine machinery, as most of us are aware by this time, will work so smoothly and silently that it will be impossible to tell whether they are working or not, as all vibration will be practically abolished. The trials of these two ships will be watched with the most intense interest, not only by engineers, but by the whole nation, which will take legitimate pride in their performances. To pay for this speed the expenditure of coal every day will probably amount to 1,200 tons, a quantity sufficient to last an average British family for sixty years. One of the most striking testimonials ever received by a steamship line is the fact that not long ago there died a lady who spent her life travelling to and fro on the "Lucania," as she thought that nowhere on shore could she find such comfort, attention, and safety as no one of the big Cunarders, and as to the question of safety, it is remarkable throughout the long history of the Cunard Line, carrying millions of passengers, that they preserve their record of never having lost a passenger's life. Accidents will happen in spite of the utmost precautions that imperfect humanity can take, but this fact stands alone in the story of the sea and speaks volumes for the unceasing care taken by all concerned.

In the last seventy years, therefore, we have seen an advance in size from 1,200 tons to 32,500, in speed from 8½ knots to 24½, in horse-power from 740 to 70,000, in length of passage from about 14 days to probably a little over 4 1/2 in the new ships, and in comfort, safety, and regularity to an almost incredible extent. It is impossible to say how rapid will be the progress in the immediate future, as there is no engineering difficulty in the way of a very large increase of size and power, and the immediately-determining factor is the accommodation provided by the dock and harbour authorities at each end, where the size of ships is at present limited by depth of water. If this problem is tackled it will also greatly increase the earning capacity of ships.

GEOFFREY PARRATT.

THE AFGHAN MEMORIAL CHURCH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May we ask you kindly to publish the following appeal in your colums:—

As far back as 1882 it was decided to complete, in the abovenamed beautiful and now well-known Church, the memorials of those who died in the late Afghan War, the designs for which were executed by the late Mr. Butterfield, one of the most celebrated ecclesiastical architects of his day.

Twenty years after the original designs were still unfinished, the Committee, of which the Rev. H. T. H. Rountree was Honorary Secretary, issued appeals for funds to complete the work, and their great energy was crowned with its due reward.

The handsome chancel floor, carved teakwood choir stalls, and chancel screen were placed in the Church, and the lovely peal of eight bells, the munificent gift of Sir Charles Cayzer, of Gartmore, Perthshire, were hung in the tower.

Before Mr. Rountree left, it was found that the organ was in a very bad condition, and Government was approached on the question of a grant to put it in repair. They were unable to entertain the request. An appeal, as a part of the abovementioned scheme, was made to the public in 1903 for Rs. 5,000 to carry out the necessary work, when it was found that the organ was not worth it.

The Committee then decided to appeal for funds to provide an entirely new organ. By April 1905 Rs. 4,037 had been collected, and the Committee felt justified in proceeding with the work. Estimates were called for, and the contract ultimately given to Messrs. Hurry Bros., of Calcutta, for a new instrument, costing Rs. 9,850. This sum included Rs. 800 for all the parts for four new stops except the pipes, but did not include the building fee, which was 5 per cent. of the original cost, packing and conveyance charges from Calcutta to the Church, which came altogether to another Rs. 1,550. The total cost therefore amounted to some Rs. 11,400.

There are still required the pipes for the four incomplete stops, but it has been decided not to ask for the money to buy them until the present debt has been paid off.

After a series of delays the organ was erected in May 1907, and dedicated on June 8th following.

When everything had been settled up at the beginning of July, the Committee found themselves face to face with a debt of Rs. 3,024 to be raised within a year.

They therefore place their needs before the public, hoping for a generous response, especially from those who in past years have worshipped in, or are otherwise interested in, the Church, which may truly be called a National Memorial to those who gave their lives for their country in the Afghan, Sind and other Wars.

We would add that, excluding the troops quartered in Colaba, there is only a small European population within the limits of the Parish.

Subscriptions may be sent to the Rev. H. Mould, Chaplain of Colaba, by whom they will be acknowledged—We are dear Sir, Yours faithfully.

R. M. GREENFIELD, BRIGDR.-GENL.
W. H. E. MURRAY, COL., R. S.
A. PULLEN, MAJOR, R. A.
A. L. WHITTELL,
R. W. STANLEY.
F. F. LANYON PENNO, M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., L. S. A. } Members of Committee.
C. W. KNIGHT, LIEUT.
SEYMOUR DOVE,
A. G. HERBERT.
H. MOULD, Chaplain of Colaba, Honorary Secretary.

The following sums have already received :—

Mr. J. E. Minnitt	Rs. 50
Bishop of Bombay	„ 100

KARACHI PoLICE.

The Constables of the Karachi Town Police have made a representation to the District Superintendent of Police complaining of the small pay they draw and pointing out that the cost of living is very high, and there is no prospect of foodstuffs becoming cheaper. There is no doubt, says *The Sind Gazette*, the men have a very substantial grievance. The paltry amount of Rs. 9 per mensem, which is the pay of the lowest grade of constable, is a ridiculous salary for a Policeman. Needless to say, the men who will be enlisted to fill up vacancies are very poor specimens and probably not worth more than Rs. 9 per mensem, but these are not the sort of men who will perform the duties efficiently and honestly. It is bad enough that Karachi should be shockingly under-policed, but when those we have are miserably paid and in consequence dissatisfied, things are in a very bad way indeed. Karachi public ought to take up this matter energetically, bringing it to the notice of Government and requesting the immediate steps be taken to remedy the present state of affairs. The police is one of the most important branches of the public service, and it is impossible to understand the delay which is attending its reorganisation in Sind.

INDIAN TEA CESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

The period for which the imposition of the Indian Tea Cess was sanctioned expires next year, and the question of extending it is therefore now before the Government of India. The arrangement has worked so well that there can be little question of the decision, though Ceylon planters, who were the first to institute the system and who benefited by it at first, have abandoned it, now that its advantages are shared by their Indian competitors.

ALLEGED DOUBLE MURDER.

Sequel to Buying a Baby.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON AUGUST 6.

Koo Swe Soo, a Chinaman, is being charged with murdering his wife and another Chinaman with an axe on the 20th July.

The case for the prosecution showed that the accused made a confession to the District Magistrate, declaring that the motive for his crime was his grief at the loss of his young son, who had been given to be adopted by the wife of the male deceased, and accused wished to be revenged on the male deceased and his deceased wife, as accused thought they had a hand in his separation from his wife.

Mah Htaw, wife of the murdered Swi Lian, said she and her husband had lived in separate houses. She described seeing the accused run past her house with an axe on the evening of the murder. Immediately afterwards she was informed that her husband was killed, and running to his house, ten doors away, found her husband lying on the ground in an unconscious state, with blood flowing from his head, shoulder, and an arm. At 2 p.m she had gone to her husband's shop. He was engaged in painting lanterns. Accused was there and smoking opium. She heard no conversation between them and left the shop before accused. She knew the latter's late wife. The family arrived from Penang about one-and-half years ago, and had at that time a daughter aged five. Accused was very poor and offered his daughter for sale to witness. Witness told him that as she had her own daughter she did not want a daughter. She then lent accused Rs. 10. The deceased woman told witness that if she had a boy child she would give him to witness. Subsequently they came back to witness several times and she lent them small sums of money, amounting in all to Rs. 80, unknown to witness's husband. When the child was born, accused offered it to witness saying if she did not take it he would give it to somebody else. Witness said she would take the child and it was brought by its parents to witness's house and was seen by her deceased husband. Witness gave them Rs. 20 and took over the child and promised not to claim the loan of the former sum of Rs. 80. She practically purchased the child for Rs. 100. The parents then left, leaving the seven days' old child. It died six months and five days later, which was three months and twenty days ago. The child's body was seen by accused's wife, who was subsequently divorced from him and married a blacksmith.

The Magistrate's Court was crowded with Chinamen, amongst which community a great sensation has been caused by the tragedy. The case is proceeding.

CAWNPORE BRIDGE TOLLS ABOLISHED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 6.

The United Provinces Government have notified the Upper India Chamber of Commerce that, from the date on which the present contract terminates, all tolls for cart and pedestrian traffic over the Ganges Bridge at Cawnpore will be abolished. It is understood that the existing contract is in force until the 31st of March next.

DEATH OF THE MAHARAJA OF DATIA.

End of a Long Rule.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 6.

I regret to announce thr death on Sunday last of Maharaja Sir Lokindar Bhawani Singh, Bahadur K.C.S. I., Maharaja of Datia. The Maharaja, who was born in 1854, succeeded to the *gadi* in November 1857.

GREAT HEAT ON THE FRONTIER.

Three Europeans Die of Heat Apoplexy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

The intensity of heat upon the North-West Frontier of India is now such that no less than three Europeans employed upon rock cutting on the Loi Shilman Railway died of heat apoplexy at the end of last week. They were Cornish miners by name Messrs Baker, Robbids and Large and had many friends upon the border.

BENGAL TENANCY AMENDMENT ACT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

Under Statute the Secretary of State has the power to veto the Acts of local Legislatures up to a certain number of months after they have been passed. It is of interest therefore to learn that Mr. Morley has intimated that he has no intention of exercising this power in the case of the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Act which is now therefore permanent.

THREE CHINAMEN ASPHYXIATED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 6.

Three Chinamen got suffocated in a disused well in the Cantonments yesterday. One man descended first and got asphyxiated. The second went down to rescue him and also succumbed to the effects of poisonous gas, and when the third man let himself down to try and save his comrades, he also met with the same fate

All the thre bodies were recovered by the Police and conveyed to the hospital mortuary.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS' PAY.

Scheme for Improvement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA AUGUST 6.

Something definite is at last being done to prevent State-worked Railway in India from continually losing their best men owing to the superiority of pay offered them by private companies. An approved scheme goes home to the Secretary of State this month for sanction in which the maximum pay for Managers of State-worked Railways is raised to Rs. 3,000 and that of such heads of departments as Traffic and Locomotive Superintendents is increased from Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 2,000.

MURDERED FOR MONEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 6.

A well-known timber merchant was murdered in Calcutta on Monday morning, in the South Canal Road, Entully. He was a wealthy man, and the object of the murder was theft, as a bag containing nine hundred rupees is missing. The murderers have escaped, and the local police have not yet found, as they themselves say, a "clue" to the murderers.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

LORD LAMINGTON'S FAREWELL.

The *Indian Spectator* says :—Of the several farewell speeches made by Lord Lamington, that delivered at the Byculla Club was the weightiest, and the one in reply to the Municipal Corporation was touched with the deepest pathos. The circumstances in which His Lordship had to leave Bombay so abruptly, disarm criticism of the views—even if there be anything to invite criticism in those views—expressed by him on some of the current topics of the day. The fact that he was not afraid of stirring up discussion, if necessary, when he was hearing nothing but praise from all sides, is a corroboration of the gentle protest, which he made at one of the farewell gatherings in Poona, that he did not set a high value upon mere popularity. Popularity is sometimes courted by such questionable means that His Lordship almost felt that it was the reverse of a compliment to be called a popular Governor. This is a sentiment which ennobles public life. Popularity must be a by-product of Duty, and not a guiding principle of administration. The one naturally follows the other, when the rulers and the ruled acknowledge common ideas of duty, but there may sometimes be a conflict between the two. The value of popularity depends upon the dispensers of it. Being only a provincial Governor, Lord Lamington had no opportunity to speak out his mind on the controversial questions on which he dwelt in his farewell speeches. He could not, for example, publicly complain of the interference of the Imperial Inspectors-General in local affairs, while he was still in office.

The *Gujerati* writes :—The address presented by the Municipal Corporation to Lord Lamington was no small honour to the retiring Governor, because the Corporation has withheld this mark of honour even from the out-going Viceroys. The Corporation invariably presents an address of welcome to every in-coming Governor or Governor-General. But it has jealously and wisely exercised its discretion in bestowing a similar mark of recognition on the retiring representatives of the British Government. That fact certainly enhances the value of the recognition accorded to Lord Lamington. The address was happily conceived and couched in graceful language, and His Excellency's reply was also equally happy. He had already expressed his views at the Byculla Club in the presence of officials on the question of the expediency of high officials offering themselves as candidates at Municipal elections and he, therefore, refrained from saying anything on that subject. The question of Police charges has been a matter of long-standing controversy between the Corporation and the Government, and we sincerely hope it will now be closed. Lord Lamington appealed to the Corporation to work in harmony with the Government. We cannot help saying that the appeal was somewhat superfluous as the Corporation has invariably been anxious to work in an amicable spirit, provided it was treated in a spirit of fairness.

ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE AND LAJPAT RAI.

The *Indian Spectator* observes :—The All India Congress Committee is said to have arrived at the conclusion that the time has not yet come for making any representation to Government, in regard to the deportation of Mr. Lajpat Rai. Mr. Morley has assured the House of Commons that Mr. Rai will not be detained a day longer than is necessary. Any representation which the Committee might have made was not likely to elicit a more favourable reply from Government. Yet it must be clear that if the Committee has any intention of approaching Government on the subject at all, the sooner it does so, the better, as it might accelerate the march of events. If the Committee did not wish to be understood as sympathising with Mr. Rai, after the particulars supplied by Mr. Morley, we can understand the hesitation and delay. Otherwise, the mere confidence that the Government will do what is just in the circumstances would not be a ground for inaction on the part of a representative body like the All India Congress Committee. The Committee need not have approved of any of Mr. Rai's speeches to which the Government has taken exception, nor would it have been necessary at this stage to maintain that there never was any justification for apprehending the consequences of Mr. Rai's political activity. We believe that the general feeling in the Native community is that there are no elements of explosion in the Punjab now ; if there were any at any time, and that as public meetings are controlled by the police and the magistracy, Mr. Rai may be safely released. The decision of the Committee not to make a representation even on these cautious lines, when it comes to Mr. Rai's knowledge, may be felt by him as the unkindest cut that Fate has inflicted upon him.

THE AGIARY LANE CATASTROPHE.

The *Rast Goftar* thus comments on the catastrophe in Agiary Lane :—The dreadful catastrophe at the Agiary Lane is without a parallel in the history of house-collapses in Bombay within living memory. We designedly call it a history, for Bombay has a distinct record of its own in tragic casualties from the fall of rickety houses as it has one in catastrophes due to conflagrations—grim chapters both in the annals of civic administration of the city. The misfortune which overtook Parsi families by the collapse of a dilapidated century-old tenement which gave way like a pack of cards, is disastrous in the blood-curdling hecatomb of precious human lives, which have been sacrificed on the one hand to corrupt municipal administration and on the other to the rack-renting voracity of its house-owning class. The most unfortunate part of this catastrophe is due to the fact that it could have been averted if the Police had used more rigorous steps to cause the ill-starred victims to vacate the premises in good time. But the fatalism of the occupants of the house urged them to hold on to the cursed tenement, which they had occupied at the peril of their lives, and which eventually proved to be their graves. The excruciating scenes and the heart-rending sufferings of the mutilated victims, hideously crushed under the weight of the debris, were such as no eyewitness will forget for a lifetime. It is simply scandalous that the municipal executive should have permitted this rickety structure to stand in its rumbling, dilapidated condition, without calling upon its owner to raze it flat to the ground.

The *Parsi* thinks that though the police, the municipal bigarries and the Fire Brigade all did excellent service at considerable personal risk, if a number of soldiers or jack-tars had been employed, the work of rescue would have been done infinitely more expeditiously, if it had not actually saved some of the unhappy victims in time. This we think to be a grave mistake on the part of the authorities concerned, where every moment was precious, and every little delay meant death for those buried under the debris. However, seven lives have paid for the criminal carelessness of a landlord, with regard to the safety of his tenants and his responsibility towards them. The frequency of these collapses leads one to think that some systematic survey should be made of all the houses in Bombay and the rotten ones ruthlessly pulled down.

The *Gujerati* remarks :—Now we have this week another disaster in Dadyshet Agiari Lane which has shocked the entire public. The wonder of wonders is that the calamity was not more fatal to human life than it was. It was a ghastly accident, but Providence was just kind enough to prevent a larger deathroll. The work of rescuing the victims was done with a promptitude, resourcefulness and courage that deserve high praise. As regards the bereaved families, we do not think it is in our power or in that of any one else to afford them adequate consolation. The same Providence that inflicted a sudden blow intervened to avert its terrible consequences in their entirety. That thought alone may bring some consolation. But all the same it is impossible not to feel the deepest sympathy with the sufferers. Was this catastrophe meant to impress upon the powers that be the urgent necessity of periodic, systematic and timely inspection of old or ancient buildings? We are no experts and would rather leave the question to be answered by engineers.

THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST SEDITION.

The *Indu Prakash* writes :—We should like to emphasise once more with special prominence the main point of our contention that deplorable and suicidal as certain phases and developments of our popular agitation of the day are, the manner in which in unnecessary panic, Government are proceeding to deal with them is open to gravest objection from more points of view than one. In the first place there is the time honoured statesmanly view borne out by the teachings of history—a view which though admitted in theory even by constitutional repressionists is so rarely followed by them in practice, specially in times of scares, that the best method of dealing with a small section of uninfluential authors of extravagant and inflammatory speeches or writings, out of touch with the great bulk of population is to treat them with contempt and leave them alone. It was on this principle that Mr. Morley would seem to have declined to accede to the proposal of that irresponsible Parliamentary fire-brand, Mr. Rees, that the "Indian Sociologist" should be prosecuted. It was also in order to save an undesirable publication of the utterances of Lala Lajpatrai and Ajit Sing that Mr. Morley said he resorted to deportation in preference to a public trial. Mr Morley's subordinates in India are however systematically trampling under foot the principles laid down even by him.

PRESS PROSECUTIONS.

The *Rast Goftar* discourses :—The campaign of prosecution which Government are busy carrying against the Press in Bengal, would have a salutary effect in hunting sedition out of the Presidency. The policy of indulgence with which all sorts of journalistic excesses have been erstnow treated, has been abused to a degree of notoriety that has made it impossible for Government to sit any longer on the fence. But, while Government has at its back the sympathy of all loyal citizens in their crusade against the black sheep of journalism, guilty of the worst forms of sedition, the same cannot be said of prosecution that is undertaken against honest criticism of the administration and personal conduct of responsible officials. The prosecution of certain newspapers in Calcutta for damages by some Police officials, who came in for a sound drubbing for alleged neglect of their duties and abuse of their executive authority is to all intents and purposes a State prosecution.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

ROYAL SCOTS "A" VS. R. G. A.

A good attendance mustered on the Cooperage ground to witness the second set to between the above teams. Although a good game was anticipated, it was generally thought that the Royals were safe for the major points. It was a decided surprise, therefore, to most followers of form to see the Artillery men pull off a well-deserved and extremely popular win by 3 solid goals to 1.

It was a glorious afternoon for soccer, and the ground freshly mowed was in splendid order. There was the usual cross breeze which gave a slight advantage to the Scots, who defended the south end for the opening half. In spite of this, however, the Gunners led at the interval by the one goal scored thus far.

For the first twenty minutes the ball travelled about pretty rapidly, without unduly favouring either side, until Webber took a shot which with good going and a dry ball could scarcely have been expected to score at such a range. Soon after this, the Gunners put in a strong attack through their left wing, whose capital centre was only cleared to give Reynolds another opening. His shot, however, was not quite up to his usual standard.

Fast up and down play followed, and then the R. A. right wing put in some good work, which Reynolds capped nicely by putting in a beauty, completely beating the opposing custodian. The "rooi-legs" now pressed hard in their turn, but the defence was equal to the occasion, and when half time was called the score was,—

R. G. A. ....1 goal.
Royal Scots.. Nil.

Soon after the opening of the second period, the Scot's left wing got going with a series of sharp bids which made things look decidedly uncomfortable for the leaders and one of these was only just tipped off the mark by the R. A. goal-keeper, whose play throughout was warmly appreciated by the crowd. Two fresh shots were nicely saved by the back division and a third one was smacked in with such terrific force by the Scots inside right that the ball, meeting the feet of his opposing left back as he rushed up to save the shot, knocked him clean off his legs—not however before he had himself so timed the sphere as to send it back well over and past all danger—a very pretty incident to see.

After this, the Gunners had their little whack at an addition, a pretty centre by Reynold's being well received at inside left and the ball only just going outside the post. Shortly after this the Scots' inside right incurred the whistle of remonstrance for charging a man before he was on the ball, and, as this took place within the penalty area, the free kick had to be one of the cruel order. Reynolds took it and made no mistake. Soon after the restart, a corner against the Scots was taken by the outside right, who put in a beauty right into the mouth of the goal—in fact this corner-kick and another taken by the same player (who is coming on as a player and appears to have mastered his previous tendancy to shirk his man) were two of the prettiest seen this season and must have put the Scots' custodian to a severe trial —good man though the latter be. Then came another pretty bit of play by the Scots' forwards, but Webber was pulled up for off-side. After this the R. A. inside left, who had done much good work put in a great shot, but the range was such a long one that it was thought certain a nippy man like the one at this net would hold it safely. There was blank astonishment amongst the crowd, when it was seen that the ball had not only swished into the right top corner of the net, but that the guardian thereof had not made a step to intercept it —he must have completely misjudged it ; this brought the total to 3 goals for the R. G. A. and still no score for the Royal Scots.

A pretty bit of play and a nice pass to his left wing by Reynolds—who had played a sterling game right through—was well centred, but remained unproductive. Then came a foul against the Gunners at the other end of the ground, after which a great run by the R. A. inside left should have resulted in yet another goal, but he was all on his own, and the effort was wasted.

The Scots' right wing now got together with the ball and Webber timing himself nicely sent in a bobby-dazzler which the R. A. custodian had no hope of saving—sterling defender though he had shewn himself to be. Time was piped before any further score could be put in, although the Scots played desperately towards the end, when they almost looked like yet making a draw of it. Final score :—

R. G. A. .... 3 Goals
Royal Scots .... 1 Goal

ACCIDENT TO OOMERKHAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 5.

On Friday last a sad accident occurred on the course. Oomerkhan, the winner of many a race in Bombay and Poona, while riding on the race-course sand-track, his horse somehow loosened its leg bandage and came down. He was seriously injured in the chest and head by the horse having rolled over him. He was picked up unconscious and was in that state till this evening.

It is feared that he will take long time to be himself again.

POONA RACES.

Horses Left in for To-day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 6.

The following horses are left in for to-morrow's second Extra Meeting :—

THE SELLING PLATE :—Half mile.

Scipio Andry Nasrat Stamboul Malvan, Secrets.

LILLIPUT TRIAL PLATE :—About five furlongs.

Angler, Muzeade, Colonel, Shanwar, Rose Bay, Middleton, Muscat.

ARAB TRIAL PLATE.—One mile.

Antica, Young Cardigan, Hadee, Ashroff, Nizam, Precious, Vasco, Hadhur, Galopin, Kaleecharan.

AUGUST PLATE :—Presbyterian 9st 12lbs, Dulcimer 9st 8lbs, Posca 9st 7lbs, Baritone 9st 3lbs, Rustile 9st 2lbs, Vocalist 9st 2lbs, Projecture 9st, Dormant 8st 13lbs, Adelaide 8st 7lbs, Cossack 8st 5lbs, Harpist 8st, Ratherrakish 7st 7lbs, Kingsmiror 7st 5lbs.

MEDIUM PONY PLATE.—About 5 furlongs.

Come Back 9st 19lbs, Minie, Late Pantrygirl 9st 1lb, Russely Rose 8st 9lbs, Chippy Norton 8st 1lb, Virtalla 7st.

KARLI PLATE :—6 furlongs.

Solicitor, Wadi, Caravan, Ashroff, Burhan, Sirjamal, Mumbra, Express, Shanwar, Settler, Gancho, Calcutta.

AMATEUR PLATE :—Closed race, about 5 furlongs.

Daphne, Gladstone, Sharavague, Tete-a-tete.

POONA RACING.

Expert's Five Re. Forecasts.

A good start—FIVE ABSOLUTE WINNERS.

EXPERT strongly advised backing SIRJAMAL in whichever engagement he accepted and ROSE in THE OTHER ; SIRJAMAL won with ROSE 2nd in one race and 1st in the other. In the July Plate he placed them METAL MAID 1st COSSACK 2nd and VOCALIST 3rd. In the Newcomers' Plate, he announced that ENGINE would be favourite but advised holding off the race altogether. In the Arabian Plate, he warned subscribers against backing ASHROFF, the likely favourite and advised Galopin both ways instead while he also informed them that ALMA had beaten Vasco comfortably in a gallop. In the Summer Plate, he placed them absolutely : Admiral Orighton 1st, Lady Metal 2nd and Lord Boyne or Treuayr (scratched) 3rd. In the Novice Plate again he placed the first two absolutely : Little Exile 1st and Mirdas 2nd.

"EXPERT,"
C/o *Indian Sporting Times*.

CRICKET.

HINDU GYMKHANA *VS.* INTERNATIONAL C.C.

On Sunday a fixture match was played between the Hindu Gymkhana and International C. C. on the Gymkhana ground. The Captain of I. C. C won the toss but sent in the Hindoos. The Hindu team consisted of C. J. Mehta (Capt.), V. Baloo, Banda, Telang, Agaskar, Mandalay, Divekar, Date, Dargalkar, Vijaikar and D. Vora and the I. C. C. team of C. M. Ali (Capt), Mr. B. Katrak, B. Mody, N. Cooper, M. Nulwalla, S. Gazdar, T. Moolaji, Razak, Esoofbeg, V. Baloo and N. Kharwa. The Gymkhana scored 113 runs, Baloo 31 and Agaskar 22 not out. Gazdar took 3 wickets and M. Ali 4 and V. Baloo 2.

The I. C. C. scored 121 runs, Esoofbeg 73, consisting of 2 over boundaries and 6 boundaries and C M. Ali 16 after a good steady play. Thus I. C. C. won the match by 8 runs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 5.

POONA *vs.* POONA HANDICAP.

The annual fixture between the Poona Gymkhana and the local Hindus came off yesterday on the Gymkhana ground in fair weather. The Gymkhana took first service scoring 127 runs of which Airy accounted for 26, Greig 21, Rutter 20 and Capt. Hinde 13. Kelkar proved exceedingly destructive with the leather capturing no less than 6 wickets for 39 runs. The venture of the Hindus proved even less successful as they were only able to notch 60 runs. The only players to enter into double figure were Rasker 17 and Purandhare 11. Scores :

POONA GYMKHANA.

Capt Hinde, c Barve, b Rasker	13
Mr J O Airy, b Kelkar	36
Mr R O Phillips, b Rasker	17
Capt Anstruther, c Deodhar, b Kelkar	0
Capt Rutter, c Kelkar	20
Capt Greig, c Purandhare, b Kelkar	21
Mr S T Crump, c Wasantgadkar, b Kelkar	9
Mr E Curtis, b Bandoo	0
Capt Holbrook, c Kelkar, b Bandoo	0
Mr O S ampbell, c and b Kelkar	1
Mr H Bremmer, not out	2
Extras	8
Total	127

HINDUS.

Mr Deodhar, b Crump	5
Mr Rasker, c Phillips, b Greig	17
Mr Khare, c Substitute, b Crump	0
Mr Gaikwad, c Crumb, b Grei	0
Mr Ondoo, c Carsis, b Crumb	2
Mr Purandhare, l b w nstruthar	11
Mr Deodhar, c Airy, b Crump	3
Mr Wasantgadkar, c and b Anstruthar	6
Mr Naw achar, c Anstruthar	0
Mr Brave, not out	5
Mr Kelkar, c Substitute, b Anstruthar	5
Extras	6
Total	60

SOUTH INDIA BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Entries Close on 20th Instant.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 6.

A Boxing Tournament, under the usual conditions will be held this month by the South Indian Athletic Association. The tournament which is held with the permission of the Officer Commanding the Madras Bridge will commence on the 24th instant. The contests are open to British troops and Volunteers stationed in any part of India. The events will be for Bantam Feather, Light, Middle and Heavy weights. Prizes of Rs 100, and Rs. 50 are offered in each class. The first entries close on the 14th instant, and the second entries on the 20th idem.

MUD SPORTS POSTPONED.

In spite of the recent comparatively dry weather the Honorary Secretaries of the Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports regret that the state of the maidan will not allow of the sports being held this afternoon. The ground is still under water in parts, and is generally in a very bad condition, the result of having been constantly ridden over during the last week or so.

THE WEATHER.

LANDSLIP AT DEHRA DUN.

Houses Collapse.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 6.

Incessant and heavy rain has caused much damage at Dehra Dun. Several natives houses have collapsed completely the occupants receiving injuries but no lives reported as lost. Among the European houses scarcely one escaped from leakage. Above the toll—bar on the way to Mussoorie a landslip occurred which has completely blocked the road, doing much damage to a culvert. At the time of the slip a native, in charge of some mules, was passing and the falling *debris* overwhelmed him, killing him and two of mules on the spot. Several slips are visible on the hills from Dehra. Thirty inches of rain have fallen at Dehra since January 1st.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, AUGUST 3.

I travelled yesterday from Dhagandhra to here and noticed that at several points crops are just sprouting, while at some places, sowing is just finished. Limbdi and Chuda are the places on the main line which always get large dose of rain. It rained in torrents at Limbdi and 5·17 were measured in two hours' time, making up the total to 19·49. The maidan was converted into a temporary lake and several huts came down without warning. The railway gangmen had a piece of troublesome work to keep the line, in order for passing trains. Ranpur has registered 19·27, while Chuda has had 20 and Dhagandhra 12·15.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 6.

The trough of low pressure has moved southward again, and the Bay current has extended along the Gangetic Plain into the United Provinces.

The rainfall has become very scanty in the Punjab and in the Peninsula, excepting Malabar, but has been nearly general and light to moderate in the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces.

Light to moderate rain also occurred at a few stations in Rajputana.

In North-East India and Burma, no important change has occurred, but the conditions, however, have become favourable for the formation of a depression off the Orissa Coast.

In Burma, rain has fallen over the whole province, the principal amounts being Port Blair and Tavoy three inches, Mergui four, Moulmein six, Bassein two, Diamond Island five, and Mongwa one and a half. Skies are moderately to thickly clouded and humidity and temperature remain normal.

In North-East India and Orissa nearly general rain has fallen in Eastern Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur and a few falls in the rest of the division. Hazaribagh reports one and half inches, Ranchi one, Sambalpur one and a half, and Cuttack three. Cloud has decreased and is only moderate in Eastern Bengal, Assam and Bihar, but elsewhere it is moderate to heavy. There has been no appreciable change in humidity and temperature which continue nearly normal.

In the United Provinces, Central India and Central Provinces there has been nearly general rain, Allahabad recording one and half inches, Cawnpore one, Nowgong three-quarters, Sutna two, Indore one, Perdra and Raipur one, Saugor one and a half, Seoni three, and Hoshangabad one.

In North-West India Sirsa and Kotah one inch of rain, Udaipur a quarter, and Bikanir two. Skies are lightly clouded in the North-West but in the East of the Punjab, Rajputana, Gujarat and Lower Sind they are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature nearly normal, except in Sind where weather is slightly hotter than usual.

In the Peninsula rains has been general on the Malabar Coast but diminished on the Konkan Coast and a few falls occurred in the rest of the Peninsula, the only large amounts reported being Cochin four inches, Calicut five and Mercara two. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded, except in the South-East, where cloud has decreased and is only light. Humidity and temperature continue almost normal.

Nearly general rain is likely on the Burma Coast, in Orissa, Central India, Central Provinces and Malabar Coast, and local rain in the interior of Burma, North-East India, the United Provinces, East of the Punjab, South of Rajputana and on the Konkan and North Madras Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time) on the 6th August 1907 was 28,649. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 ft. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 13 ft. at 8 a.m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer supposing the reading to be 30·00 and that of attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14 and this will be higher or lower by ·01 for each 4 deg. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	83	81	80	46	80	20	83	31
Tuesday, 6th Aug. 1907	0	02	0	00	0	00	0	01
Total	83	83	80	46	80	20	83	32
Total to date, 1906	31	93	33	22	36	61	31	89

MESSRS. KEMP AND CO.
CUMBALLA HILL, AUG. 6.
Rainfall up to 8 a.m.

	Last 24 Hours.		Total to Date.	
	In.	Cents.	In.	Cents.
Cumballa Hill	0	05	75	47

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, 6TH AUGUST.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPERATURE IN SHADE.			RAINFALL.		
		Directions.	Average hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	29·324	Calm	5	97·0	83·9	95	....	0·00	0·00
Jask	29·443	E	13	97·3	80·3	76	....	0·00	—0·13
Muscat	29·441	NNW	4	102·3	90·0	77	....	0·00	—0·40
Aden	29·739	W	15	91·3	74·9	75	....	0·00	—0·14
Lahore	29·405	Calm	1	94·4	83·3	77	....	4·48	—4·59
Sirsa	29·427	SSW	4	96·3	80·1	84	1·21	7·70	+0·99
Delhi	29·454	NE	2	93·7	83·2	88	0·07	4·31	—9·63
Agra	29·416	NE	1	91·0	81·5	91	0·17	9·63	—5·75
Cawnpore	29·434	Calm	0	93·4	77·2	93	0·90	15·01	—2·33
Allahabad	29·421	Calm	2	93·6	77·5	88	1·25	12·21	—8·56
Jhansi	29·438	Calm	2	93·2	78·1	96	0·21	11·05	—10·03
Jacobabad	29·367	SE	3	109·1	87·6	82		1·96	+6·29
Karachi	29·455	W	16	92·9	82·8	76	....	1·83	—2·90
Jeypore	29·456	NW	7	88·2	76·6	81	0·01	8·77	—4·49
Ajmere	29·486	W	12	79·4	77·0	91	0·07	4·98	—6·85
Deesa	29·497	SW	10	84·3	76·4	91	0,01	13·55	—0·45
Ahmedabad	29·521	SW	7	86·6	77·7	84	0·01	14·06	—6·96
Bhuj	29·494	WSW	22	88·6	78·0	93	...	10·81	+0·63
Jamnagar	......	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dwarka	29·520	SW	23	86·3	80·3	81	....	12·16	...
Rajkot	29·532	SW	20	90·4	76·2	82	....	10·25	—9·35
Bhavnagar Para.	29·539	SW	17	91·1	80·0	77	....	6·99	—3·36
Veraval	29·567	WSW	19	82·6	79·3	88	—	14·19	+1·26
Neemuch	29·488	WSW	13	78·0	74·2	93	0·47	8·46	—7·13
Indore	29·548	W	15	78·1	72·1	90	1·23	20·49	+3·36
Saugor	29·446	WSW	2	84·6	73·0	98	1·35	15·13	—12·33
Jubbulpore	29·439	W	5	85·4	71·8	97	0·80	14·80	—19·19
Hoshangabad	29·479	WNW	7	81·0	73·3	96	1·14	22·98	—4·36
Khandwa	29·524	W	14	84·7	74·1	93	0·10	9·21	—6·72
Raipur	29·451	SW	13	82·6	71·4	97	1·02	27·18	—0·41
Nagpur	29·504	SW	9	82·1	72·6	94	0·16	28,44	+2·86
Amraoti	29·525	WSW	14	80·1	72·3	90	0·34	17·67	—0·54
Akola	29·530	W	16	86·3	74·4	88	0·03	14·50	—2·94
Surat	29·559	W	11	85·5	79·1	81	....	24·89	—3·86
Malegaon	29·575	WSW	18	85·4	72·3	78	....	17·85	+7·88
Bombay	29·626	WSW	19	83·1	78·5	83	0·01	82·99	+34 13
Poona	29·622	W	24	79·0	69·8	80	....	26·05	+13·41
Ahmednagar	29·632	WNW	13	84·3	71·0	78	....	10·05	+1·74
Aurangabad	29·624	W	23	82·7	69·7	85	0·05	11·12	....
Sholapur	29·629	SW	17	83·7	73·0	79	....	16·59	+7·09
Ratnagiri	29·682	SW	16	83·6	77·9	83	0·07	58·12	—12·84
Bijapur	29·660	WSW	18	83·2	72·1	78	....	3·32	—3·63
Belgaum	29·675	WSW	22	73·3	67·8	95	0·21	25·46	—1·11
Mormugao	29·715	NW	20	82·5	77·4	83	0·10	66·27	+6·39
Karwar	29·713	W	6	83·2	77·0	88	0·05	80·81	+1·64
Mangalore	29·763	SW	8	84·4	75·9	92	0·11	68·95	—7·94
Calicut	29·799	NW	6	77·3	73·2	94	4·57	95·07	+26·32
Cochin	29·834	EsE	L	77·7	72·7	93	4·18	66·13	+12 37
Bangalore	29·738	WSW	14	78·7	65·3	90	0·03	12·79	+4·94
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·596	W	10	83·3	73·2	81	....	9·69	—2·67
Masulipatam	29·588	NW	11	91·6	76·6	78	0·07	13·00	+1·48
Bellary	29·667	W	11	89·0	75·7	62	.....	6·72	+3·08
Cuddapah	29·653	W	G	94·2	78·9	62	....	5·11	—2·95
Madras	29·664	SW	8	96·0	77·0	68	....	5·85	—1·37
Coimbatore	29·741	SSW	15	79·4	69·6	81	....	4·64	+1·59
Trichinopoly	29·715	SSW	15	93·0	77·5	69	....	3·63	+0·41
Negapatam	29·686	W	11	97·9	79·0	67	....	3·06	—0·38
Colombo	29·813	SW	9	84·0	75·0	89	0·17	15·88	+2 08

In column WIND "Rate per hour" L = Light, M = Moderate S = Strong, H = Heavy, F = Fresh.
Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J J H = 0·02 (76·22); G T H = 0·00 (80·47); St G H = 0·00 (80·73); O P — 0·01 (82·2).

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes though small and slightly irregular show a fall over a large area.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Delhi, Agra and Cochin and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong at Trichinopoly, Coimbatore, Mormugao, Belgaum, Bijapur, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Poona, Bombay, Malegaon, Dwarka, Rajkot, Veraval, Bhuj and Karachi.

Temperature.—The maximum is 5° in excess of normal at Karachi and 5° to 9° in defect at Coimbatore, Cochin, Calicut, Sholapur, Amroati and Neemuch. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in almost all districts. Humidity shows a moderate to considerable increase above normal at Colombo, Saugor, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Cawnpore, Jhansi, Agra and Delhi.

Rain.—Thirty-two stations record rain out of which as many as 20 stations had under a quarter of an inch. The heaviest falls recorded are 4·57" at Calicut 4·18" at Cochin and between one and two inches at Sirsa, Allahabad, Saugor, Hosangabad, Raipur and Indore.

Weather.—Conditions continue favourable for showery weather over a large area.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	8
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	3
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	11
Total	1	1	87
Total plague deaths to date	140,826		
Same date last year	4	3	132

BRITISH SOLDIER INVALIDED HOME

Suffered Torments with Skin Disease Contracted in India—Was Covered with Large Sores—Life in India Affected Liver—Found No Relief in Several Hospitals but

CUTICURA REMEDIES BROUGHT HIM HEALTH

"While I was stationed at Bellary, in India, with my regiment from 1896 to 1901, I contracted "malarial cachexia," which brought on a complication of diseases. I suffered frequently with ague and my chest and back became covered with large sores and pimples, my face was also disfigured with these sores [illegible]. I was admitted into hospital, but the treatment I received did not seem to give me any relief, as I became very emaciated and weak. I lost my appetite, had no energy for anything, and my weakness was dreadful. Early in 1901 I was invalided to England for a change. On arrival I was sent to several hospitals but still no signs of recovery. After some months of treatment I was finally invalided out of the service as medically unfit through my sickness. I then thought I would try the Cuticura Remedies, chiefly on the recommendation of my wife, who had great faith in them, having used the same in India for rashes of the face, red pimples, and blackheads. After I had used for three weeks, which included Cuticura Soap, Cuticura Ointment, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills, I began to see and feel a great improvement. I was less languid, my appetite improved. I felt stronger, and the sores and pimples began to disappear. I continued to use the treatment for about nine months. Finally I was quite a different man. [illegible] and I became strong again and able to go to business daily, which I have done ever since. I thoroughly recommend Cuticura Remedies for humours of the blood and affections of the skin. [illegible] late Sergeant in a British Infantry Regiment, 143 Totterdown St., Tooting, S. W., Aug. 2, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to Cleanse the Skin, Cuticura Ointment to Heal the Skin, and Cuticura Resolvent Pills (Chocolate Coated) to Purify the Blood. [illegible] Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq. [illegible] Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A. [illegible] Post-free, Cuticura Book on Skin. [illegible]

H. D. [illegible] Co.,
THE V.P.P. STORES,
CALCUTTA.

Strongly Advise the Residents of this Presidency to carefully compare their Rates with Local Prices.

H. D. EVANS & Co.'s quotations will be found 20 per cent. to 40 per cent. lower.

Their New and strictly Economic system of trading enables them to do this.

THE PREMIER Storm Double Texture Paramatta Waterproof, Seams Sewn and Solutioned, Very Durable Black or Fawn All Sizes. Sold at Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 12-8 elsewhere. Mark this Our Price Rs. 7-14

The Reliance, in Black or Fawn and finished Double Texture Black or Fawn Paramatta Inverness of extra good quality equal to any sold at Rs. 16-8 to Rs. 19-8 elsewhere. Mark this Our Price Rs. 13-12

Coachmen's Vulcanised Waterproofs ...	Rs. 4 14
Syces' Capes Good Stout quality ...	„ 2 15
Ladies' Fawn or Grey Waterproofs Rs. 5-8,	11 8
Boys' Best Black Waterproofs ...	Rs. 7 8
Men's Umbrellas, Rare Value, Rs. 2-10, 2-15, 3-8 &	5 8
Ladies' Umbrellas, Smart Shapes, Rs. 1-5, 1-11, 1-15 to Rs.	4 4

CATALOGUE FREE.

PLEASE NOTE

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay,
The first and only firm
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner, D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 16 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, Lt.-Col. Peters, M.B., I.M.S., and other high personages.
STOCK :—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES :—EXTREMELY MODERATE.

There is a Royal Road to Success in Pastry-making and Cake-making ; It is in using
Brown & Polson's
raising powder
'Paisley Flour'
(Trade Mark)
—one part to six or eight parts of ordinary flour, and omit other raising agents. "The work is easier and the success certain."

MESDAMES CLARENCE.
COLABA CAUSEWAY,
BOMBAY.
FOR HIGH CLASS DRESSMAKING & MILLINERY.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE SUMMER WARDROBE.

Now that the third week of July has been entered upon, the country house season may fairly be said to be within hailing distance, and the week or two which intervene between the last social engagements of the London season and the acceptance of the first invitation usually necessitate a busy time in overhauling the wardrobe. Most girls begin by making a list of "wants" whose comprehensiveness would not require less than a couple of years' income to cover, but this has gradually to be sifted and resifted through the "passoir" of stern necessity until only the few real requirements remain which "cannot be done without."

THE SELECT OF TAILOR-MADE.

Tailor-mades are, of course, the primary consideration, and before losing any more time last year's costumes should be overhauled, and any repairs entrusted to a working tailor, an undertaking which it is useless to give to a dressmaker or to a maid, the true secret of these renovations lying in the skilled pressing, relining, and refacing, which belongs solely to a man's branch of the trade. A tweed coat and skirt, supplemented with a silk or embroidered vest revers, and cuffs, and fashioned with a long skirt, can be easly converted into an everyday costume by substituting leather trimming for the fancy ornamentations, and cutting the skirt to ankle or shorter length as required. A three-quarter sleeve may be made to reach to the wrists by taking some of last seasons fulness at the top of the sleeve and cutting it into bias straps which—adroitly added—will give the sleeve a more work, foundation and despatched to the cleaner, the taffetas—unless very soiled—being preferably sponged at home with a little pure alcohol, on cleaning is only too apt to result in its splitting. If the hem of the skirt is frayed or damaged, a good plan is that of substituting a fresh bias border of velvet satin, or silk, or in the case of a net gown by one of chiffon or by a fresh pice of net to match.

EFFECTIVE CHANGES.

If possessed of one entire black dress, one white, and one coloured, a girl who exercises a little ingenuity can deceive her hostess into a much more complimentary opinion of the resources of her wardrobe than she would otherwise, and the chagrin of being obliged to descend to dinner on the fourth night of the visit clad in the first evening's gown is entirely obviated by a study of the little secrets of "transformation," which have given many a girl with small means at her disposal the pull over her richer friends. One black net or lace and one white point d'esprit, tambour lace or tulle overslip can be worn alternately with the black and white satin foundations, the skirts of the latter, supplemented with their own somewhat severely plain bodices, representing, besides, entirely separate toilettes. This necessitates a double number of corsages but with an old fitted lining, addition of a fichu or cross-over folds of the net lace, new sleeves to match, and a tucker, a charming effect can be gained, immaculate freshness and daintiness being essentially more important and always far more becoming than would be a wealth of embroideries, where these cannot of necessity be of the best description.

FLOWERS AND TRIMMINGS.

Sprays of flowers, which are so easily secured nowadays for a few pence at the sales, work wonders [illegible] a simple bodice, besides introducing a note of colour [illegible] of ribbon or piece silk sashes and waistbolts [illegible] uty at little expense. During [illegible] hey may be out of place where [illegible] are often possible where trimmings are conce[illegible] note of extreme individuality can often be introduced by means of a huge rose of vivid colouring—blue, green, or chestnut brown—on a back dress, the same shade being repeated in the flowers or feather of the coiffure, whilst a bunch of dyed cherries, plums, or other fruit—repeating exactly the painted design of the dress—redeems the simplest little printed net or mousseline gown from insipidity.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Good rain has fallen throughout the Provinces and prospects have much improved. Sowings are in progress. Some damage by locusts is reported from Aligarh, and in Benares slight injury has been caused by insects to sugarcane. Fodder continues dear and scarce in parts. Supplies are adequate and prices have fallen in ninteen districts.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

Good rain from 1 to 3 inches has fallen in Hazara, Peshawar and parts of the Dera Ismail Khan districts. Rain is badly wanted in Bannu and Kohat. The standing crops are in fair condition. Autumn sowings are in progress, but are retarded by want of rain in places. The river Indus is rising. Water in newly opened Paharpur canal is flowing about 3 ft. deep and irrigation has commenced. The water-supply and fodder are sufficient. Cattle are in good condition. Prices of wheat are rising slightly; those of other crops are stationary. Prices—wheat 15¼ to 20¼; maize 22½ to 31¼; gram 15 5/16 to 22; and bajra 18¾ to 23 seers per rupee.

JAMMU.

Slight rain. Prices are fluctuating. Prices—wheat 10 to 20, and maize 15 to 33 seers per rupee. The condition of the standing crops is fair. Fodder is sufficient, except in the Kishtwar and Basohli tehsils, where it is scanty. Land is being prepared for autumn cultivation.

KASHMIR.

The weather was generally bright with rain at intervals. Prices are almost stationary. The standing crops are in good condition.

RAJPUTANA.

There was general rainfall throughout Rajputana and Ajmer-Merwara during the week; the chief falls were 2 inches 85 cents at Nagore in Marwar, 1 inch 75 cents at Sirohi, 1 inch 73 cents in the Mewar Hill Tracts, 3 inches 36 cents in Dungarpur, 4 inches 41 cents in Partabgarh, 2 inches 64 cents in Shahpura, 2 inches 94 cents in Karauli, 2 inches 89 cents in Dholpur, 1 inch 80 cents in Kotah, and 2 inches 50 cents in Jhalrapatan. Sowing operations continue. Cattle are generally in good condition, except in parts of Mewar. Fodder is scarce in the Mewar Hill Tracts and the Beawar tehsil in Merwara; elsewhere, it is sufficient. Prices are rising in five States; elsewhore, they are steady or slightly falling.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rain was partial in Gwalior and Indore and general in all other Agencies. Sowing of autumn crops has started in Baghelkhand, Indore and Malwa and is in progress elsewhere. Agricultural stock and pasturage are fair to good, except in parts of Indore and Bhopawar, where pasturage is insufficient. Prices are rising in Gwalior; falling slightly in Malwa; are high in Bhopal and Baghelkhand; and are steady elsewhere.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Light to moderately heavy rain fell during the week throughout the Provinces; Chanda received 7½, Hoshangabad 6, Balaghat 5¼, Yeotmal 4 3/4, Nagpur 4½, Nimar 4¼, Jubbulpore, Wardha and Akola each 4 inches; in the remaining districts the rainfall ranged from 1 1/4 inches in Amraoti to 3½ inches in Raipur and Buldana. The agricultural situation is greatly improved in all districts by the recent rain, especially in Jubbulpore Nimar and the Vindhyan districts, where deficient rainfall caused serious anxiety. Scanty rainfall in Jubbulpore up to middle of July retarded sowings generally; more rain is required for sowing of rice in Damoh, for thinning operations in Drug and Bilaspur, and for transplantation of rice in Seoni. Sowing of autumn crops still continues in some northern districts; re-sowing of crops which withered for want of rain in these districts is in progress; transplantation of rice continues in the Nagpur country and weeding has begun in Chhindwara, Nagpur, Akola and Yeotmal. Germination is reported good everywhere, and prospects are now generally favourable. Locusts appeared in Nimar and Nagpur, but did no damage. Fodder and water are generally adequate, but fodder is very scarce in the Harsud tehsil (Nimar), and many of the cattle there are in poor condition. Prices of food-grains remained stationary in eleven districts and fluctuated slightly elsewhere, exhibiting a tendency to fall; prices still continue equal to or above the scarcity level in the Mandla, Wardha, Chanda, Bhandara, Drug, Bilaspur and Yeotmal districts.

Native States—Udaipur had 5 1/4 inches of rain, Raj-Nandgaon 4¾, Kawardha 3¾, Sarangarh 3½, Sakti and Kanker each 2, Raigarh 1½ and Chhuikhadan and Khairagarh each 90 cents. More rain is required for thinning operations. Sowing of autumn crops is still in progress. Fodder and water are sufficient. Rice became dearer by 2 seers in Sarangarh.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number on relief during the week was 13,084, a decrease of 2,483.

BY THE WAY.

SOLDIERS AND SCHILLER.

The Germans are notoriously a well-educated people; but the popular English belief that every German knows everything would appear to be exaggerated, if we may judge from a German officer's account, published in one of the German reviews, of an examination in general knowledge to which he submitted his company. "Who was Schiller?" was one of the principal questions. Ten soldiers replied that, though they fancied they had heard the name, it suggested nothing to them. Of those who went into details, one said that the author of "William Tell" was "the inventor of printing," a second described him as "a man who knew everything," a third put him down as "a man of science," a fourth as "a poet who wrote Scripture history," a fifth as "a musician of great celebrity," and a sixth as "a manufacturer of bells." One wonders what Thomas Atkins would answer if invited to state what he knew of Shakespeare.

A HISTORIAN IN THE MAKING.

It used to be said of Abraham Hayward, when Palmerston wished to know how any political stroke appeared to so shrewd a critic, that he gave his opinion in the deliberate manner of a Minister placing a policy before his Cabinet colleagues. This was also the late Spencer Walpole's way both as historian and critic. The usefulness and trustworthiness of his pen were increased by his serene, amiable temperament and his clear and absolutely unbiased judgment. These qualities, added to the incidental advantages of his position and to his rare receptivity, invest his political works with an exceptional value. Without pose or pretence he was able to be a chronicler from behind the scenes. From his Eton days, as W. G. Cookesley's pupil, with a future poet and a coming editor of "Punch" for his contemporaries at Cambridge, during his apprenticeship to official life at a Pall Mall Desk, and as his father's private secretary, he was ever preparing himself for the composition of those volumes which are likely long to remain a perfect quarry for essayists and article writers.

JOURNALISM AND HISTORY.

Spencer Walpole's chief and earliest newspaper work was done for the shortlived Conservative Hour, under the late Thomas Hamber's editorship, with Colonel Cunningham, W. D. T. Foulkes, and J. H. Whittle as his literary colleagues. The newspaper-writer survived in the historian. One among the distinguishing recommendations of "The History of England from 1815" and "The History of Twenty-five Years" is that they trace more fully and clearly than has elsewhere been attempted the connexion and the reciprocal influence of journalism and statesmanship. If ever the tale of the *Times* is adequately and accurately told, the narrator will have to consult Spencer Walpole in every chapter.

A "TIMES" BLUNDER.

One of the most gratuitous blunders that ever escaped the eagle eye of J. T. Delane was noticed first by Sir Spencer Walpole. On December 4, 1842, the "Times" announced a Cabinet Meeting to decide upon total Corn Law repeal for the following January. Ministers, indeed, did hold their conclave, but to decide not on legislation but on resignation. In the final instalment of his history, Walpole corrected many current misconceptions by his account of the relations between the "Times" and the Benedetti Treaty, July 25, 1870. This was the diplomatic instrument in Benedetti's own handwriting, by which France and Germany agreed to sacrifice the country they were bound to defend.

LORD ROBERTS AND THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

It seems to have escaped general notice that Lord Roberts has declared himself a determined opponent of the opium traffic. In his preface to Colonel Murray's account of his journey round the world, the Field-Marshal writes: "The chapter on Hong Kong recalls the recollection of a war—the Opium War of 1840—which was probably the least justifiable war ever waged by Great Britain. The Opium traffic is iniquitous and indefensible, and the sooner it can be suppressed the better for British credit. It is satisfactory to know that both Sir Edward Grey and Mr. John Morley are showing a determination to meet the Chinese Government in its efforts to put down the vicious habit of opium-smoking." But we are all against the opium now, and yet not very many years ago the Press of the country, with few exceptions refused to support the society which has long laboured for the abolition of the trade.

CANADA'S EXCELLENT SETTLERS.

An analysis of Canada's immigration returns for the past two years and a comparison with the figures of immigration into the United States emphasise the superiority of the class of emigrants now going to Canada. The facts are, according to Canada, that Anglo-Saxon immigration is increasing at a much more rapid rate than immigration from other European sources, and, as compared with the United States, Canada is getting a far larger proportion of her new citizens from the countries considered most desirable as sources of supply. For the last fiscal period ending March 31, British immigration totalled 55,791, an increase of 18,710 over the same period of 1905-6, while Continental immigration totalled 34,127, an increase of 14,001. The increase in English immigration was 37 per cent. and in Scotch immigration 34 per cent.

FROM DESIRABLE COUNTRIES.

As compared with the character of the immigration into the United States, Canada has much cause for gratification. The countries considered most desirable for immigration are Great Britain and Ireland, Austria-Hungry, Belgium, Servia, Montenegro, Denmark, France, German Empire, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand. From these countries the United States received for the fiscal year 1905-6 38 per cent. out of a total immigration of 1,100,735, while from Italy alone the percentage was 25, and from Russia, including Finland came 20 per cent. of the total from Russia and Italy, therefore last year almost half the whole American immigration. During the same period Canada received out of a total immigration of 189,064 no less than 56 per cent. from the favoured countries from Italy, only 4 per cent., and from Russia and Finland only 2 per cent.

ECLIPSES OF THE AIR.

That was a very creditable feat of the pigeon—one of 2,000—liberated at Rennes the other days, which travelled to Yorkshire, a distance of 380 miles, at an average speed of 1,202 yards a minute, but it has been eclipsed by many another flier. A few years ago a bird belonging to King Edward (who, like the Prince of Wales, is a great pigeon enthusiast) won the national race from Lerwick, covering 510 miles at a velocity of 1,309 yards a minute. The speed of a pigeon naturally depends largely on atmospheric conditions. With a strong wind behind it, a speed of 1,500 or 1,600 yards a minute is fairly common, and even this rate of travelling has been exceeded. In a race, not long ago, from Retford to London (127 miles), several of the birds are said to have flown a mile a minute.

WHY WOMEN SHOULD PROPOSE.

Why shouldn't women propose? This subject is seriously discussed by a lady journalist in the following terms:—"What a lot of trouble it would save the men! The question has been often asked, Will the tables some day be turned, and Romeo have to twiddle his expectant thumbs in restful drawingrooms until some love-lorn Juliet bursts upon him with a lava flow of ardent supplication to 'Come, live with me, and be my love,' and 'make me the happiest woman in Christendom'? Well, this a custom smashing age, and who knows what may happen? It has been stated that man must give up his cherished prerogative, and that on the horizon of the woman movement, coming rapidly in this direction, has been spied a delectable privilege for certain young women of the future. If they have money or the ability to support husbands they are going to be allowed to propose marriage to young men without violating the canons of conventionality. The number of women who are supporting their husbands nicely is to be increasing all the time, according to the latest statistics in club circles. The men are losing their old ability to provide. The days of Jane Austen are gone by; no heroine need languish for blighted love's sake in these days of woman's initiative. Consequently it follows that if a woman is in a position to offer a good home and a comfortable living to the young man on whom her affections are set she can do the proposing herself without loss of self-respect."

In almost every part of the world there is a straining at the leash of authority or convention, a more or less blind desire to realise new hopes, a restlessness born partly of the intellectual ferment of education as its circles widen partly of the pressure of economic conditions, says the *Glasgow Herald*.

The counterweight to the power of the local landlord disappeared with the disappearance of the monastery, says Mr. Hilaire Belloc in the "Historic Thames."

The "crimson bond" is all very well but it doesn't compensate for the crimson bother of British arithmetic, says the *Sydney Bulletin*.

Floriline:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather which throughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

THE FRENCH BURNS.

An interesting literary event has just occured—the fiftieth anniversary of the death of Beranger. This admirable song-writer is best known to the modern English reader by the spirited versions of three of his most popular works which Thackeray wrote—the "Roi d'Yvetor," the pathetic "Grenier," and "Roger Bontemps." Most of Beranger is untranslatable. But many of us still read and prize our Beranger in French, whilst in his own country his name is remembered with an ardour of affection which can only be paralleled—no doubt surpassed—by that which Scotsmen extend to Burns. A century ago Beranger, at the age of twenty-seven, was just beginning to realise that to write a nation's songs might, in the famous phrase of Fletcher of Saltoun, be nearly as important an action as to make its laws. As Burns declared that he desired to write something good "for puir auld Scotland's sake," so Beranger's muse was first inspired by patriotic motives. "At the opening of my career," he told a friend once, "the French song had no other pretension than to enliven a dessert. I asked if it would not be possible to raise its tone, and use it as the interpreter of the ideas and feelings of a generous nation." He had stamped his name in the popular mind as the uncompromising opponent of tyranny—exemplified in the Restoration—and the bard of national liberty. His songs went direct to the heart of the people, for whom they were written. One man sang them to another over all the land of France. "He was the only poet of modern times"—again with the probable exception of Burns—"who could altogether have dispensed with printing." Beranger, as Stevenson acutely observes in a little essay which is not to be found in his collected works, "had a strong sense of political responsibility. Public interest took a far higher place in his estimation than any private passion or favour. He had little toleration for those erotic poets who sing their own loves and not the common sorrows of mankind, 'who forget,' to quote his own words, 'beside their mistress those who labour before the Lord,' Hence it is that so many of his pieces are political, and so many, in the later times at least, inspired with a socialistic spirit of indignation and revolt. It is by this Socialism that he becomes truly modern and touches hands with Burns."

SERIOUS TENDENCIES.

Probably the popular notion of Beranger in England hardly takes sufficient account of his serious tendencies; the chase of that extinct animal the grisette, which runs through so many of his lighter poems, overshadows the fire of democratic indignation which shines through the bitter phrases of such a song as that which has for its refrain—

> "Chapeau bas, chapeau bas,
> Gloire au Marquis de Carabas!"

One could hardly find a more interesting subject for a literary essay than to trace the way in which the chanson of the 18th century, devoted to the praise of wine and women, was developed into a trenchant political weapon in the hands of Beranger. "The thing became a trumpet." Of course, the interest in political verse always evaporates with changing conditions, and much of Beranger's most effective work requires a commentary for the modern reader, who can, however, fully appreciate by himself the spontaneity and humanity of his lighter poems, coupled with unsurpassed grace of workmanship. No one who has read it, for instance, can easily forget the haunting charm of the poem in which the brief life of man is compared to the passage of a shooting-star across the night sky—

> "C'est une etoile qui file,
> Qui file, file et disparait."

And a great deal of the romance of "sweet one-and-twenty" is compressed in the lines of the "Grenier," which we all know from Thackeray's admirable imitation. Beranger is a delightful poet to dip into for anyone with a competent knowledge of French, and though he can hardly pretend to rival Burns, he has a fair claim to stand nearly as high in the estimation of his countrymen.

A LOST DICKENS M. S. S.

Those amateur writers and others who have suffered from the vagaries of editors who send them proofs of articles which never appear, will be comforted to learn from a letter in the "Athenæum" that Dickens himself, at the height of his fame, appears to have suffered in the same way. Mr. B. W. Matz writes to invite the assistance of readers in tracing an article by Dickens, of which a "galley proof" is included in the Forster Collection at South Kensington. Its subject is "The Spirit of Chivalry at Westminster Hall," and the only indication of its destiny is contained in the sentence which announces that "it is a main part of the design of this magazine to sympathise with what is truly great and good." No bibliographer has hitherto been able to discover in what magazine this article appeared, although its subject—one of Maclise's cartoons for the decoration of Westminster Hall—clearly shows that it was written about 1848 or 1849. Probably, the true explanation is that the article in question never emerged from the chrysalis existence of the "galley proof," and that the editor for whom it was written concluded, for some reason or other best known to himself, that he had better refrain from printing its very outspoken comments on the cartoon in question, which is praised nearly as vigorously as Fred Bayham praised the pictorial efforts of Mr. Clive Newcome. It is rather nice to think of Dickens suffering from the editorial blue pencil, and bibliographers will be saved a good deal of futile labour, if they are content to accept this explanation of the non-appearance of his article.

"ENGLISH" AUTHORS.

In the current number of the "Author," Miss L. H. Souar makes a protest against the too common use of the word "English in the articles of association of the Society of Authors, where mention is made of English and foreign authors." She objects, as many of her fellow-countrymen object to the use of "English" in this wide sense. She writes:—

"Like the majority of Scotch and Irish people, I feel resentful when our countries and peoples are grouped under the titles of England and English.

If the Incorporated Society of Authors is a national institution and instituted to assist British authors, then I consider there is a lack of correctness in substituting the word English for British.

"I should not like to accuse the society of a lack of courtesy to a people who have supplied the world of literature with Scott's, Barrie's, Stevenson's, Adam Smith's, Carlyle's, Hugh Miller's, Burn's, Hogg's [works], etc. These writers of the English language are Scotsmen, and Scotland is justly proud of them; and, when the word Scotch authors, etc., cannot be employed, surely the word British is the proper substitute?"

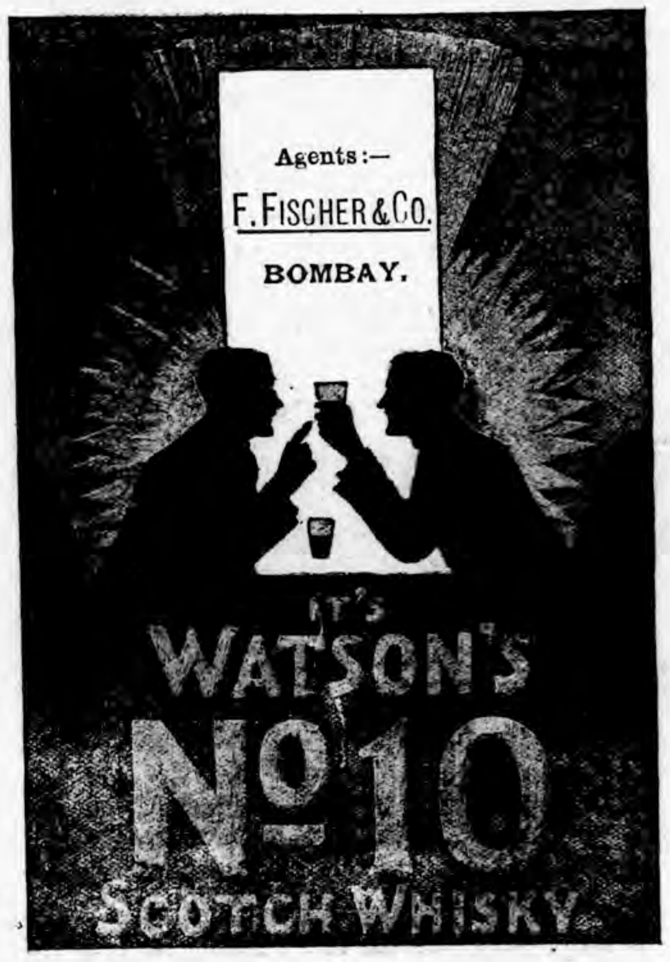
THE SPANISH INQUISITION.

This is not a subject in which it is easy to keep the judicial temper; but Dr. Lea, though his indignation sometimes forces an utterance, achieves a very considerable success. He reminds us, for instance, that the inquisition did but follow the custom of the secular tribunals. These also used torture, after an even more brutal fashion, and their proceedings were not less dilatory. And even these were not so cruel as the tribunals of Italy. But the story is a very shocking one, after all allowances made. Here is a case, and it is far from being the worst that could be quoted. Leonor Perez, aged seventy, was sentenced on May 3rd, 1634, to be put in sight of the implements of torture. (She thought, of course, that they were to be used.) On May 10th, she was stripped, and then the executioner reported signs of former torture. Three days afterwards she confessed to having been tortured twenty years before. A month afterwards the implements were again exhibited, and she then confessed to holding certain Jewish beliefs. This confession she retracted two days' later. Then came three years' delay. In August 1637, she was sentenced to six years' exile, a fine of 200 ducats, and abjuration. She was in prison, however, in 1639, and we hear no more of her. It must be remembered that the tribunal started from a firm conviction of the accused's guilt. It was virtually both prosecutor and judge; and it demanded confession of the particular crime, very much as a priest, convinced of the general sinfulness of man, demands confession. In the case quoted above, the crime imputed was Judaism, and this we find to be the most frequent accusation. A summary of cases tried by the tribunal at Toledo gives 977 cases of Judaism against a total of 186 other cases of heresy. Anglicanism figures with fourteen, and Freemasonry with three. Another Toledo document, relating to thirty-five years (1575-1610), gives 174 Judaism and 190 Moriscos against sixty-four other heretics, three Greek Christians being among them. One man suffered for "favouring Henry IV." Did he condemn the assassination? A later document (1721-1727) gives 864 cases of Judaism out of a total of 963. This is especially interesting, because the Jewish trouble is still with us. The date should be observed; elsewhere, there had been at least a mitigation, but Spain stood on the old ways, and the similar conservatism of Portugal was even more persistent than that of Spain. In the eighteenth century, "one hundred and thirty-one" heretics, chiefly new Christians who had relapsed, or were accused of having relapsed, into Judaism, were burnt alive. The latest death of this kind was in 1761. At Goa the Inquisition lasted down as far as 1812. It surprises us to read that in 1713, when Gibraltar was ceded to England, it was stipulated that no Jews or Moors should be permitted to reside there. We culpably neglected to enforce the prohibition, and Spain complained. As late as 1881 a Franciscan writer declared that to introduce a Jew into Spain was moral and political treason. If the world moves, it moves very slowly.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, at the Lord Mayor's banquet, said that the boys at a secondary school had been given a dictation, and one of the words of which they were to give the derivation and meaning was "rubric." One boy clinched an initial difficulty by giving it two b's, then, being puzzled for the rest, wrote "the word is derived from rubber, and means a religious rule which you can stretch or twist."

ICE MACHINERY
ON
WEST'S PATENT TROPICAL LOW PRESSURE
ETHER SYSTEM
IS THE MOST SUITABLE FOR WORK IN INDIA.
OVER 500 WEST'S ICE PLANTS WORKING IN THIS COUNTRY.
MESSRS. WEST ALSO MANUFACTURE ICE MACHINERY
ON THE
AMMONIA COMPRESSION SYSTEM
. . AND . .
CARBONIC ANHYDRIDE SYSTEM.
For Prices and Particulars Apply to:
THE SOLE AGENTS
Marshall Sons & Co., Ld.
ENGNEERS,
Marshalls' Buildings, Ballard Road,
BOMBAY.

When e-ever flies the
BRITISH FLAG,
THE ARGYLL CAR
IS FAMOUS FOR ITS STERLING VALUE.
SPEEDY, COSY, ECONOMICAL, RELIABLE.
ARGYLL MOTORS LTD.
ALEXANDRIA near GLASGOW,
London Depot:—ARGYLLS, LONDON, LIMITED
17, Newman St., Oxford St.,
LONDON, W.
AGENTS IN THE FAR EAST:—
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR Co., Bombay.
HENDERSON & Co. Calcutta.
LOWE & SONS, Rangoon.
BROWN & DAVIDSON, Ltd., Ceylon.
PITCAIRN, SYME & Co., Batavia.
SYME & Co. Singapore.
T. L. LEONOWENS, Ltd. Bangkok.



SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS,
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising [illegible]
CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL, Valence (Drôme-France).
[illegible] & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. [illegible] & Co., Agents in Bombay.
[illegible] Pondichéry.

For Street Lighting. Useful for Municipalities

STREET LAMP.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCET LIGHT
IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY.
Specially Suitable for
RAILWAY STATIONS, RAILWAY WORKSHOPS, RAILWAY PLATFORMS, CROSSINGS, SHUNTING YARDS, Etc., MILL COMPOUNDS, STREETS, PARKS, CHURCHES, PALACES, MESSES, OFFICES, SHOPS, FACTORIES, Etc.
ADVANTAGES.
ONE charge of oil lasts for one month.
Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.
Each Burner consumes 3 ozs. of Oil, which costs 2 pies per hour per Burner. Especially adapted for up-country use where gas is not vailable.
Storm and rain proof lamps from 500 to 1,500 candle power.
The lamps are very safe and free from any danger.
Already largely used by Railways and Municipalities.
For further particulars apply to
A. MAHLER,
APOLLO STREET,
BOMBAY.

SILENT SUNBEAM MOTORS.
The Silent Sunbeam Cars contain a number of unique features that are to be found in no other make.
The principal one is the Little Oil Bath, a simple arrangement by which the driving chains are continually immersed in a bath of oil, making the power transmission the cleanest, most effective and most silent form on the market.
Simplicity is the keynote of the engine construction. These Cars are the most reliable and speediest on the market.
Full Particulars and Catalogues on Application.
SOLE AGENTS:
HILL, SAWYER & CO.,
MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
(THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.)
COLDS, COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism Gout, Cancer, Toothache Meningitis, &c
Always ask for "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne," and beware of spurious compounds of imitations. The genuine bears the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp of each bottle.
Sold in bottles. Prices in England 1/1½, 2/9, and 4/6 each.
(Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.)
Sole Manufacturers:—J. T. DAVENPORT, Limited LONDON.

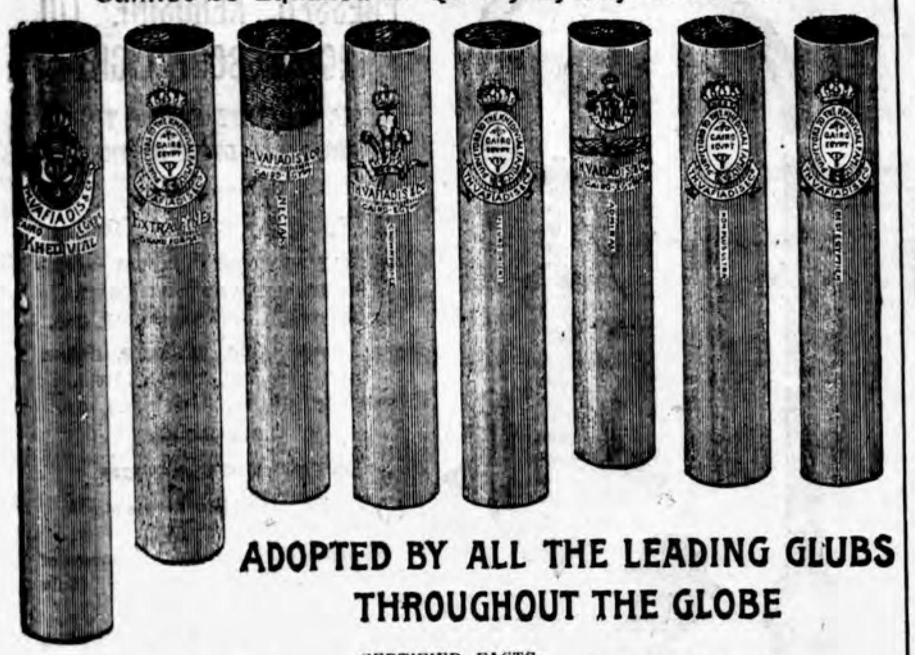
DR. DE JONGH'S
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL
THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.
Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be
The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.
SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.
DR. PROSSER JAMES, Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.
"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."
DR. HUNTER SEMPLE, Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.
"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."
DR. SAUNDERS, C.B., Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.
"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."
DR. WHITMORE, Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone, London.
"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL, I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and regiminal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination."
Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with Betts' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.
Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.
SOLE CONSIGNEES,
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

THEODORO VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Cannot be Equalled in Quality by any Imitators.



ADOPTED BY ALL THE LEADING GLUBS THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE

CERTIFIED FACTS.

Speak for Themselves.

Copy of Analytical Report,
11, Clive Row,
CALCUTTA, *16th January* 1907.

MESSRS. THEODORO VAFIADIS & Co.,

Dear Sirs,

I herewith beg to send my report No 5013, 5044, 4252, 4253, 4254, on different brands of your Egyptian Cigarettes.

Judging by the figures I have obtained I am of opinion that all the Cigarettes contain the usual **Natural Constituents** in due proportion, this indicates that the Cigarettes have been made from **Good Tobacco.**

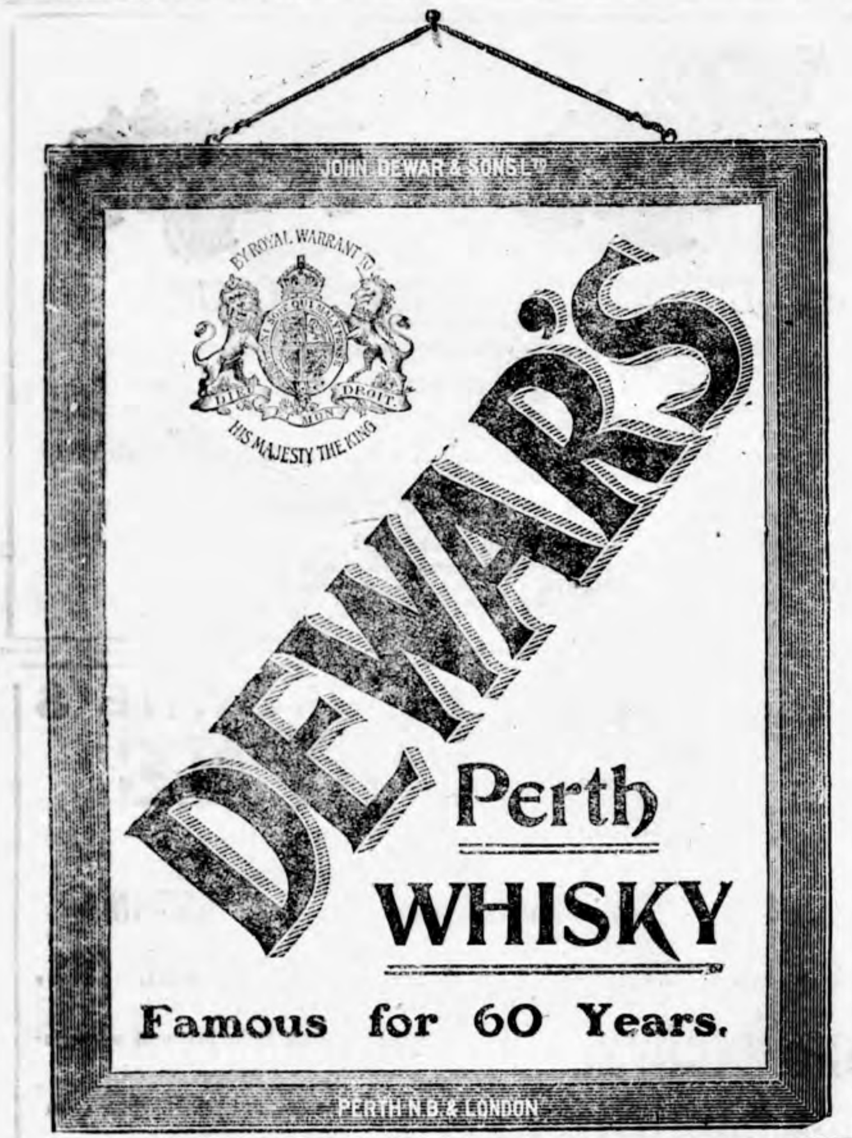
Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Dr. C. SCHULTEN

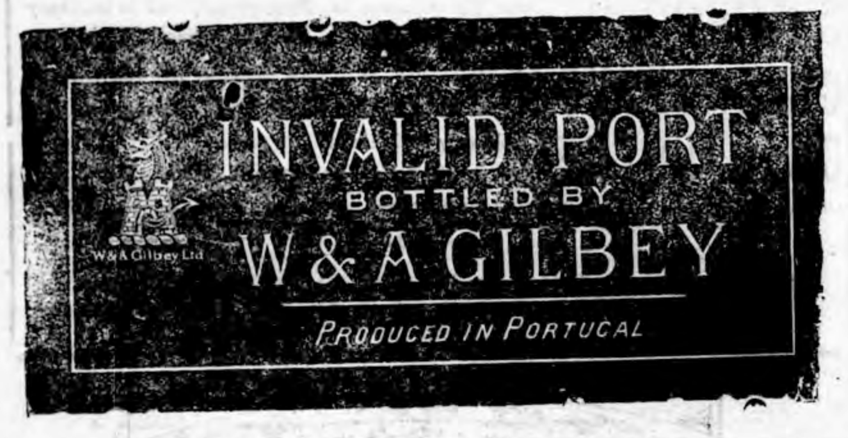
What more evidence you want to be sure of what you smoke? Sold by all respectable Tobacconists throughout India. Fresh weekly supplies received by every Mail. Direct from Our Factory at CAIRO, (Egypt).

GRAND DEPOT & SHOW ROOMS,

20. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Branches:—CALCUTTA, RANGOON, AND LONDON.





GOOLAMHOOSEIN ALLIBHOY & SONS

Arms and Ammunition Merchants,

207, Abdool Rehman Street, Bombay.

ONE of the largest and well-known dealers in sporting Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Pisto and every description of ammunition.

Makers by Westley Richard, Reilly, G. E. Lewis, W. W. Greener, Webley's Remington G. Bouchill, Winchester, Browning's Patent, Manlicher Mouser and Savage Arms Co.

All our cartridges are loaded by an expert Trial order solicited.

Price Lists Free on application.

DINNEFORD'S

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

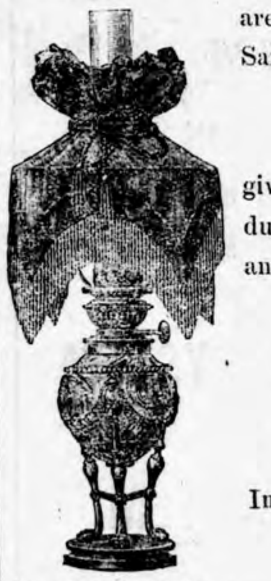
The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

MAGNESIA

DITMAR'S LAMPS



No. 3269—Small Fancy Lamp, 10 candle-power urner, Silkshade with beadfringe. Rs. 18-8.

are noted for their Splendid Illuminating Power, Safety, Simplicity and Reliable Workmanship.

DITMAR'S LAMPS

give ENTIRE SATISFACTION, wherever introduced. All lamps sold by us are our own manufacture and especially constructed for use in India.

ELECTRIC & GAS FITTINGS in very large variety.

CROCKERY, E. P. GOODS, CUTLERY, TABLE GLASS.

Inspection invited. Catalogues sent on Application.

THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR,

BOMBAY.

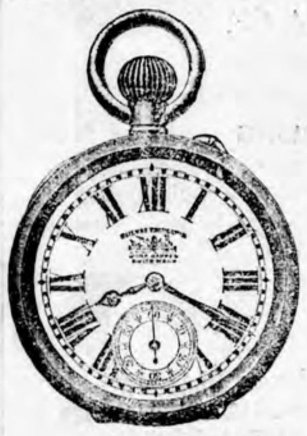
FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,

Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.



Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market.

Nickel Silver Case	Rs. **10**.
Solid Silver Case	Rs. **15**.

Guaranteed for three Years.

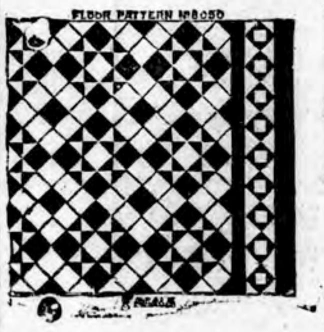
CARLTON ✻ ✻ WHISKY.

RICHD. MATHEWS & CO. LTD. CARLTON TRADE MARK

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughOut the World.

BOOTE'S TILES



Were first used over fifty years ago, and at the present obtainable.

Illustrated Catalogue free on Application to

T. & R. BOOTE, Ltd.,

THE PATENT TILE WORKS, BURSLEM, ENGLAND,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ARCHITECTURAL FAIENCE For inside and Outside Decoration.

GLAZED TILES FOR WALLS, HEARTHS, &c.

ENCAUSTIC TILES FOR FLOORS.

CERAMIC MOSAIC A SPECIALITY.

LONDON OFFICE: Birkbeck Bank Chambers, Holborn. W.C.

MANCHESTER OFFICE: 49, Deansgate.

Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide & Brisbane: GIBBS BRIGHT & Co.
New Zealand: HERBERT OXLEY & Co., Custom Street, East, Auckland.
Calcutta: D. T. KEYMER & Co.
Bombay: F. R. HILL & Co., Royal Insurance Buildings

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

REQUIRES NO COOKING.

Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—

Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd.
Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co.
Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co.
Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.
Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

PURITY & QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE C F St & Co MARK

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & CO., HAMBURG.

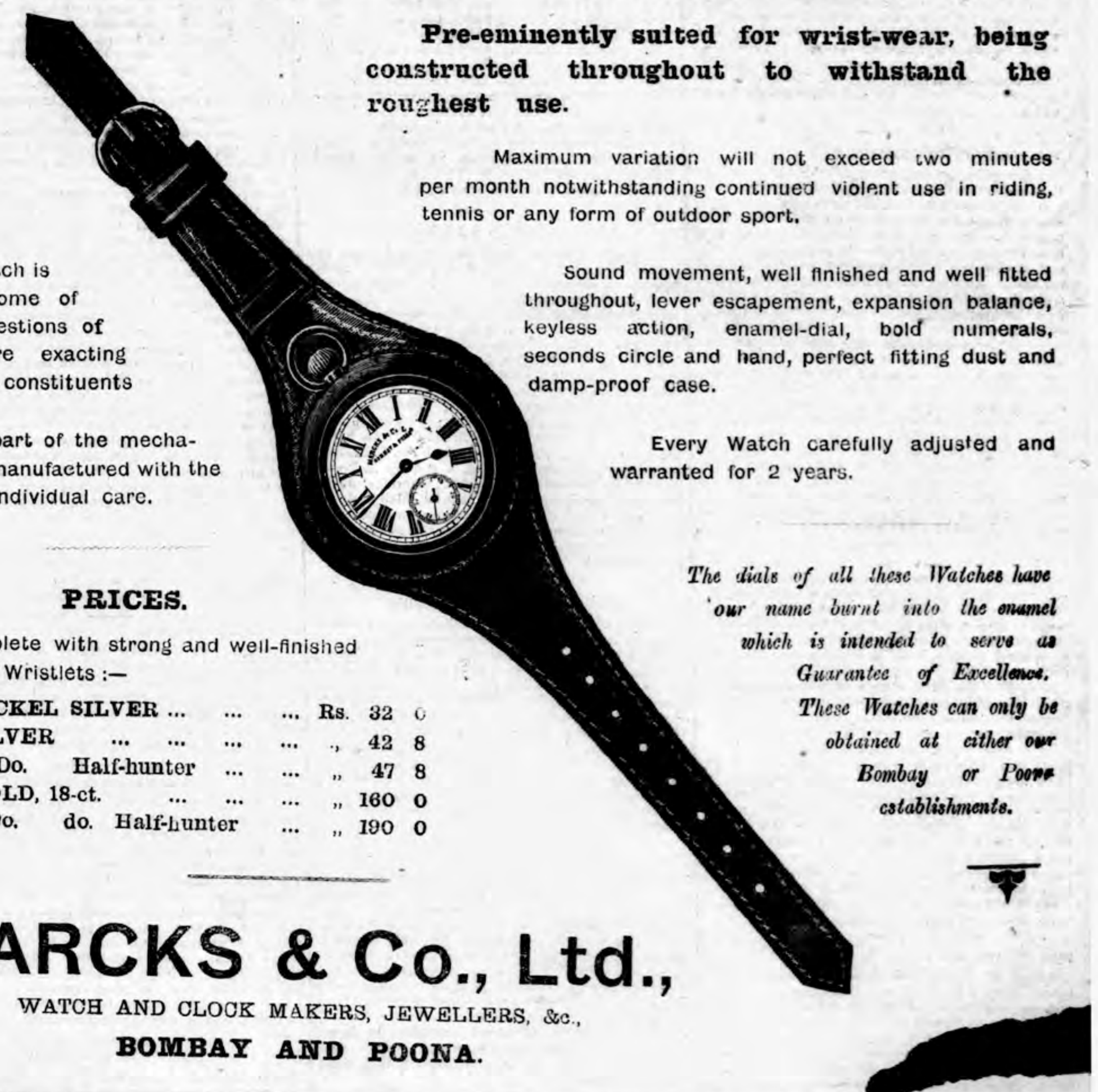
Export Agent:

W. LOVEGROVE, 12, ST. MARY AXE, LONDON.

GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

THE CELEBRATED

MILITARY MODEL WRIST WATCH.



Pre-eminently suited for wrist-wear, being constructed throughout to withstand the roughest use.

Maximum variation will not exceed two minutes per month notwithstanding continued violent use in riding, tennis or any form of outdoor sport.

Sound movement, well finished and well fitted throughout, lever escapement, expansion balance, keyless action, enamel-dial, bold numerals, seconds circle and hand, perfect fitting dust and damp-proof case.

Every Watch carefully adjusted and warranted for 2 years.

This Watch is the outcome of the suggestions of our more exacting Military constituents

Every part of the mechanism is manufactured with the utmost individual care.

PRICES.

Complete with strong and well-finished Leather Wristlets:—

NICKEL SILVER	Rs.	32	0
SILVER	„	42	8
Do. Half-hunter	„	47	8
GOLD, 18-ct.	„	160	0
Do. do. Half-hunter ...	„	190	0

The dials of all these Watches have our name burnt into the enamel which is intended to serve as Guarantee of Excellence. These Watches can only be obtained at either our Bombay or Poona establishments.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

MILO MALTED FOOD

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, AGED, AND INVALIDS.

MILO FOOD
MILO
TRADE MARK
MILO
FOOD

The only up-to-date Food in the Market. Those who use Milo run no risks. Easily prepared and very palatable. Children simply love the Food.

Makes Infants and Children rosy and robust and imparts new life and vigour to aged and Invalids. Once tried, always used.

SOME MEDICAL CERTIFICATES:—

PALLI HILL.

BANDORA, 23RD MAY, 1906.

I have much pleasure in recommending Milo Food for Children and Convalescent Adults. I have given it a fair trial and am quite satisfied with the results.

(Sd.) A. P. DIAS, M.D., L.R.C.P.S., etc.

MINT ROAD, 7TH MAY, 1906.

Certified that I have been trying Milo Food and find it an excellent preparation for Infants in ieu of mother's milk. In my experience it has proved useful also in infantile diarrhœa.

(Sd.) W. F. PAIS, L. M & S.

Sample and Pamphlet free on Application to—

TOTHILL SHARP & CO.

Sirdar's Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

REPRESENTATIVES OF HENRI NESTLE AND ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO., 48, Cannon Street, London, E.C.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

Nos. 9, 10, 11 & 12, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, CALCUTTA

THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guest, only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor*

HAMMOND

TYPEWRITERS.

The Government of India and the U. S. Government use them; the Chicago Board of Education uses 120; the Pennsylvania Railway Co. uses 400 the Leading Bankers and Insurance Companies use them; Prosperous Merchants use them: they are used everywhere because they—

HAMMOND
VISIBLE
NO.12
No Hammond 12

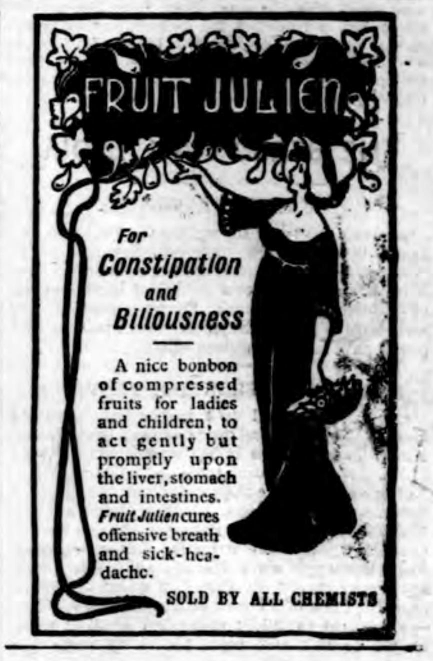
Stand the Strain of Steady, Hard Work, with the Least Wear on Machine and Operator.

Do Better work and in Greater Variety than any other Typewriter in existence.

CATALOGUES FREE.

HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCV,

28, ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY.



For Constipation and Billousness

A nice bonbon of compressed fruits for ladies and children, to act gently but promptly upon the liver, stomach and intestines. *Fruit Julien* cures offensive breath and sick-headache.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS

For a good Complexion and clear Skin use

Calvert's

Carbolic Toilet Soap.

Firstly it is pure, an important matter when you consider how often in the day Soap is used, and how sensitive your skin is.

Then it is antiseptic as well, (10% Crystal Carbolic) emollient and delicately perfumed.

In hot weather especially, its use is delightfully refreshing for general toilet purposes, cleansing the skin and removing the effects of perspiration.

Sold by Chemists throughout India and the East. Makers: F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England.

The buyer who seeks experience may seek it anywhere;

But the buyer who heeds experience buys the Remington.

WARDEN & Co.,

AGENTS, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.

A purely Vegetable [illegible]

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING London

Published for the Proprietors "The Bombay Gazette," Limited at Nos. 119 to 125, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and printed by Mr. N. D Mello, at the Steam Press and Jobbing Office, Armenian Lane, Rampart Row, Fort.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 60, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., E.; Whitefriar's Street, LONDON, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 60 Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.—Paris, Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA; Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.